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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## SOCIALIST SEARCHLIGHT

### TURNED ON VARIOUS EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

**Millionaire's "Brains" Exposed—High Spirited Saddlery Bosses and a Sequel—Theologians' Crooked Reasoning—Bobby Hunter's Ridiculous Sentimentality.**

A few days ago it was Frank J. Gould who "directed the industries of this country" by having his horse Jarretierres win the French Prix Dolma Baghtche. Now it is Harry Payne Whitney who put his "brains" to use for the service of humanity by winning the Liverpool All-Aged Selling Plate, with his gelding Jinks. Wicked Socialists, who would compel these unparalleled paragons of "ability" to go to work just like ordinary mortals!

"We are composed of a lot of high spirited men that want to have their own way, and they will not consent to let any association or any executive committee govern them." Thus spake Mr. Edward Armstrong, of the National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association, at a recent conference at Chicago between members of the association and representatives of the leather workers. Whereupon all through a tedious afternoon's bickering, Mr. Armstrong and his colleagues worked every hook and crook to ram their dictates as to hours and wages down the throats of their employes. What consternation there will be in the breasts of the Armstrongs when the workmen also become "a lot of high spirited men," who "will not consent to let any association or executive committee govern them." The day is coming.

A sample of the sort of reasoning that theologians apply against Socialism is furnished by the Cleveland "Catholic Universe" in its reasons for attacking "the craze for dirigible balloons and airships." The "Catholic Universe" declares it does "not think that the Creator intended that man should inhabit the air or to fly like the birds," and the paper proceeds to demonstrate its thesis with the reasoning that "else He [the Creator] would have furnished him [man] with wings," on account of which the "Catholic Universe" is of the opinion that "airships should be legally restricted."—Upon the same principle the Creator never intended man to travel by steamboats and steam cars, else He would have furnished man with a steam-boiler in his stomach; and the Creator never intended man to have literature plentiful and cheap, else He would have furnished man with a Hoe Perfected Press and Mergenthaler typesetting anatomy; and the Creator never intended millions of men to deliberate in parliaments, else He would have furnished man with a representative government anatomical member. Furthermore, upon the same principle that airships should be restricted by law, steam, the press and representative government should be condemned—as the encyclical of Pius IX did those elements of Progress, and as the pulpit generally anathematizes Socialism.

Gompers will laugh, and well he may, at the latest performance of Mr. Robert Hunter. This truly original biologist who accounts for the original American settlers' not having themselves begotten the present seventy-and-odd million inhabitants of the land with the by him lamented fact of the "degraded immigrants" from Europe having come in; this profound student of American history who knows not the difference between Thomas Paine and Robert Treat Paine, and makes out the former a signer of the Declaration of Independence; this ready-made talker on Unionism who writes on the General Strike with the acumen of a Choctaw Indian expressing himself on the geology of Niagara;—this identical pillar of Socialist party "Socialism" now, in "The Call" of the 14th of this month, turns, in a discussion with Gompers, the Marxian law of Surplus Value into an undigestible omelette of freakishness by explaining the reason of Surplus Value as identical with the reason of honey in a beehive—in other words, the pregnant Marxian truth that the production of Surplus Wealth is the use-value of labor-power, is turned by Mr. Hunter into a barren and ridiculous sentimentality. Such performances may well delight Mr. Gompers; they can only cause the Socialist Movement to groan.

An interesting collection for the Socialist to make, as revealing the purity of bourgeois lawmakers, would be a list of the legislative "jokers" just now flashing themselves on the screen with kinetoscopic rapidity. A "joker" is a clause slipped into a bill with the purpose of secretly and completely nullifying its whole effect; or else the "joker" itself may be the main point of the bill, but concealed under a mass of other verbiage of seemingly opposite purport, in order to insure its passage. The latest example is the Pickett bill in Congress, which "withdraws" certain lands from entry, but "leaves them open at all times to exploration, discovery and occupation" by the very interests the bill seems to bar out from them.

Officials of the International Association of Machinists from coast to coast are rushing to disprove the claim of Senators Hale and Gallinger that warships built in 8-hour yards cost 50 per cent. more than those built where the hours of work are unlimited. More, they are rushing to prove that warships built in 8-hour yards and by "union" men are actually cheaper than those built elsewhere. And when all that has been nicely proven, what have the officials of the I. A. M. done but prove, over their own official signatures, that the 8-hour "union" machinist works cheaper and drives himself more intensely than the "scab" machinist?

Out of consideration for the anti-immigrationists who sail under Labor or Socialist colors, Crawford Elliott, who has just invented a cotton picker that displaces forty men each and will save the southern cotton growers $150,000,000 a year in wages, should have withheld his invention yet awhile. Who, with such a glowing example of the true cause before him, will take any stock in the false cry that "immigration lowers wages"?

No extraordinary profoundness marks the observation made by Mr. Morrison, the Secretary of the A. F. of L., that "in the near future there will be few employers who will not favor the A. F. of L. principle of collective bargaining." Employers hate to have to do with a lot of employes whose class instinct there is no "contract" to curb, hence they dote on the A. F. of L. who furnishes the saddle, bit and bridle. That's all well known.

"It is necessary, to make them hold their shape," is the ice cream cone manufacturers' plea, when hauled up for violating the pure food law and poisoning the people with boracic acid. Why must the cones hold their shape? Because otherwise they wouldn't sell. Why must they sell? Because otherwise the ice cream cone manufacturers wouldn't make any money. So the whole thing sifts down to the poisoning of the people being necessary, right and above attack, merely because someone makes money by it. By such a plea, what piece of iniquity or turpitude could not be justified?

A large prescription of caution is hereby recommended to Dr. F. C. Richardson, the Boston medico, who advises his business patients to "arrive an hour later at business in the morning, affording ample time for the bath, exercise, and walk to the office; take an hour longer for luncheon, giving opportunity for more fresh air and sunlight; and leave business an hour earlier in the afternoon, for motoring, golf, snow-shoeing, or any congenial exercise." Suppose the wage workers, on the spoils of whose labors Dr. Richardson's patients live, should hear of his advice, and also demand three hours less work a day for air, sunshine and congenial exercise?

The "Socialist Mayor" of Grand Junction deserves a medal. He is the first Socialist party Mayor who has hit upon the real mission of these "Socialist Mayors." He fined one of his party agitators $15, and kept him locked up over night. Good! That is about the only way in which these screechers, who know of Socialism as much as cat does of music, and substitute education with rant, may perhaps be brought to their senses. If all the "Socialist Mayors" acted with such Haroun al Raschid wisdom and firmness, then, true enough, their party would be tongue-tied—but Socialism would have a chance.

Clever government statisticians—but yet not quite clever enough! Correctly they give the total of railway casualties for the year ending June 30, 1909, as 8,722 killed and 95,626 injured. Cleverly they seek to conceal the number of employes destroyed and mangled by turning attention to the figures of "only" 253 passengers killed, and 10,311 injured. But there their cleverness leaves them in the lurch; for a simple operation in subtraction reveals the terrible tale of casualties to employes as follows: Slain, 8,369; other accidents, from legs torn off to fingers crushed and bodies scalded, 85,315. No wonder cleverness by the barrel is tried to conceal such a record; no wonder either that the figures leap out through all "clever" attempts to conceal them.

Speaking of the abuses to which Negro servant girls are subjected to in Toronto, the Hamilton, Ont., Herald says the treatment is more like that of plantation days than "that of free and independent wage earners." "Free and independent wage earners"! As well talk of white, shining coal, or dry, moistureless water. The mere fact that one is a wage earner puts him at once out of the category of "free and independent." It stamps him at once as bound to and dependent upon the owner of the necessaries of life—the employer.

With dear food admittedly causing an upward jump in the infantile death rate of all highly developed countries; with the shortness of the worker's wage being admittedly the factor which renders him helpless to meet the advance in food costs; with the private ownership by the few of the means of production constituting the sole cause of the worker's being deprived of all he produces, except the shortest possible wage;—with all that, Rockefeller, one of the foremost exponents of the system of private ownership, has the impudence to advise the workers—who who can't buy bread—to buy land and thus "solve the problem of the high cost of living."

'Tis to be hoped that the members of the First Co-operative Building Association of Georgetown whose funds John Barton Miller, the secretary-treasurer of the concern embezzled to the tune of $100,000 will now be wiser folks. They pinched themselves, as 9 out of every 10 pinchers do, for the benefit of somebody else, not infrequently a crook.

### VAN CLEAVE'S SUCCESSOR CAPITULATES.

Cincinnati, O., July 20.—Gompers announced last night that the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis has agreed to "abandon its open shop policy" and hereafter to "employ none but union labor."

James W. Van Cleave, head of the Bucks company and former President of the National Association of Manufacturers, died May 15 last after six years of incessant warfare against the American Federation of Labor.

**Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light.**

## COOLIEWARDING

With no more expenditure of money than a two-cent stamp—a postal card will also do—anybody can secure for the asking, a manual prepared by the Department of Agriculture, and entitled "Economic Use of Meats in the Home."

A study of the manual by the light of the alphabet of political economy justifies the substitution of a different name for the one that the manual now bears. It should be called "Carpeting the Road to Cooliedom."

In a nutshell the theory of the manual is this: The high price of meat excludes the expensive portions of the carcass from the table of any but the rich; but the poor do not yet need to give up meat altogether; there are cheap cuts; these cuts are cheap because hard to prepare; he who knows how, can render the cheap cut both appetizing and palatable. The manual teaches how.

Political economy teaches that the price of labor-power, commonly called wages, depends, like the price of all other commodities upon supply and demand. Political economy also teaches that, in the long run, supply and demand equilibrate and that, consequently, in the long run, the price that commodities fetch in the market corresponds to their value, their value being determined by the amount of labor-power crystallized in the article, and socially necessary for its reproduction. These teachings of political economy combine in pointing to startling conclusions when applied to the commodity labor-power.

In the first place, improved machinery and concentration displaces Labor so plentifully that the supply in the Labor Market greatly exceeds the demand. The consequence of the excess is a lowered price of wage; and the consequence of a lowered wage in continuity is to depress the standard of living. This in itself leads Coolieward. The application of the manual of the Department of Agriculture puts on steam to the Coolieward process.

What is called the "value" of labor-power is a shifting thing. It depends upon the historic circumstances. These determine the standard of living enjoyed by the workers at any given time. A continued lower wage tends to depress the standard of living. There is a natural instinct to resist. The depressing process does not proceed smoothly. Schemes like that of the manual of the Department of Agriculture oil the wheels of the process, and smother its operation. A meat diet that is a meat diet in name only, would lessen resistance. The more imperceptible the lowering of the standard of living is, all the more smoothly and swiftly would the decline proceed.

The manual on the "Economic Use of Meats in the Home" is a carpet spread—and there are others—to Cooliedom.

## REIMER'S GOOD WORK

### ADDRESSES WORKINGMEN OF BRIDGEPORT ON S. L. P. PRINCIPLES

**Organizer Riggs' Report on Successful Propaganda Work Done by the Mass. N. E. C. Member for Revolutionary Socialism.**

Bridgeport, Conn., July 22.—The State Executive Committee of the S. L. P. of Connecticut is to be congratulated upon having secured the services of Comrade Arthur E. Reimer, to tour the State and speak and agitate in the principal cities.

Comrade Reimer arrived in Bridgeport July 6th. An openair meeting was held in the evening on the corner of Wall and Main streets, J. T. Riggs acting as chairman. This was the best street meeting Section Bridgeport has held in years, over three hundred persons listened attentively for two hours to the facts brought out by Comrade Reimer, illustrating the class struggle, and showing the impossibility of the political organization to accomplish the emancipation of the working class without the proper economic organization.

Having finished his address Comrade Reimer introduced the S. L. P. literature. Thirty-five pamphlets were sold. Three subs were secured for the Weekly People. Questions pertaining to Milwaukee were advanced. Comrade Reimer explained that the Milwaukee election was and could not be a Socialist victory, showing that the Republican, Democratic and Socialist platforms did not differ in any essential point. He also called attention to the fact that the capitalist press lauded the outcome of that election, and that they said if this is Socialism give us more of it.

The lively discussion on the side walk after the closing of the meeting showed the interest of the audience.

On July 7th Comrade Reimer and Julius O. Johnson distributed 500 leaflets to the workers in factories as well as securing two more subs for the Weekly People.

In the evening another meeting was held on the same corner. Comrade Geo. Fortt acted as chairman. Comrade Reimer in a brilliant address showed that the American workers were the cheapest in the world taking in consideration the amounts produced. Fifteen pamphlets were sold.

As on the previous evening the discussion on the side walk was interesting. Several members of the S. P. were present and tried to discredit the remarks of the speaker that the S. P. at its convention had voted down a motion to indorse Industrial Unionism. Cederholm of the S. P. denied this and when Comrade Reimer referred to the S. P. convention report he claimed he had the report at his home and that Reimer's statement was not true. Reimer asked him if was sure he had the report and being answered in the affirmative offered to present Cederholm with $10 and pay his car fare if he did not show the page in the report on which this record was placed and prove his statement. Cederholm immediately became silent and another S. P. member as quickly admitted that Reimer was correct, but claimed the reason the motion was defeated was because it meant the endorsement of the I. W. W. indulging, thereby, in many insinuations. Organizer John T. Riggs promptly challenged the S. P. to debate the question in behalf of the S. L. P. Section of Bridgeport. Max Levy of the S. P., referred the organizer to Local Bridgeport, S. P. Comrade Reimer told the audience the challenge would be delivered and asked them to watch the outcome.

J. T. Riggs  
Organizer.

Bridgeport, July 22.

### W. F. OF M. CONVENTION

**Appears to Be Ready to Slide Into Gompers's A. F. of L.**

Denver, Col., July 18.—The annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners opened here to-day. In view of the fact that the Federation is supposed to be ready to walk body and breeches into A. F. of L. craft unionism, it sounded queer to hear John McLennan, president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, warn the delegates against craft strife, against jurisdictional squabbles, and the like, all of which are rife in the A. F. of L.

McLennan predicted that in a short time there would be waged an unrelenting war by capitalists on labor unions, and said that already he "could hear the mutterings of the coming storm, which labor could not well afford to ignore."

He told the delegates that in the war that he foresaw, capital would have no internal troubles, but would be a unit in the fight, and if labor hoped to cope with employers opposed to it solidarity was necessary.

McLennan got very dramatic when he shouted: "We have seen the state government of Colorado represented by capitalists waging unceasing war on the Western Federation, and we have seen it enter into one of the worst conspiracies America has ever known. We have seen the W. F. of M. instead of raising the white flag imitate John Paul Jones, and with him say, 'surrender, hell, we are just beginning to fight.'

"It is gratifying to see the miners coming back into the American Federation of Labor, as it means a step forward and a preparedness for the troublous times that are ahead. The enemy is well organized and we will have to imitate their example."

Anybody who knows anything about the A. F. of L. realizes that should the Western miners "go back" to it, the A. F. of L., they "go back" in more ways than one.

Clarence Moorehouse, representing the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly brought down the house when he predicted an organization known as the American Federation of Miners with 1,000,000 men in it and taking in every branch of the mining business.

Some of the delegates say that the question of affiliation with the A. F. of L. is not going to pass without some protest, but that will be fireworks oratory only as the thing seems to be cut and dried. The biggest fight is looked for on the question of reducing the membership of the executive board from eleven to five. Those holding membership on the board are not going to give up without a struggle.

A million dollar defense fund is to be provided for, possibly by assessing the membership two days' pay during the next year. Means will be provided to take care of the Homestake miners who have been locked out for months and on whom the organization has spent $250,000. Another effort may be made to have officers elected by popular vote, but it will likely fail.

The administration is in complete control and it was given out by a majority of the delegates to-day that they would not accept the resignation of President Chas. H. Moyer even if presented. They claim that Moyer is "one of the strongest characters in the labor moevment" and when the new department of mining is organized he may be favored as its leader.

### SOCIALIST PARTY MAYOR AND JUDGE FINES SOCIALIST PARTY AGITATOR.

Grand Junction, Colo., July 17.—This town is a "Socialist" town. It has a "Socialist" mayor, one Thomas Todd. It is also an exceedingly "good" town, and the mayor is also "good." So are the police.

W. G. Henry, a Socialist party agitator, was arrested here, technically for "swearing on the soap box," really for berating the police. He was taken to jail and held there over night, without bail.

On the following morning the "Socialist" mayor called at the jail, but failed to recognize his "comrade," whom he knew well, and remarked to police standing around:

"If what I heard is true, and I think it is, this fellow got what he deserved. He should have got more."

Then, after that exhibition of an unprejudiced mind, he returned to the city hall and, as police judge, fined the agitator $15. Henry refused to pay the fine, and it was remitted, informally.

The mayor then instructed the Socialist party agitator that he must not swear or attack the church, or the courts or anything else, especially the police. On these conditions he would be allowed to speak on the streets of "Socialist" Grand Junction.

Grace V. Silver.

### AND THIS IS PROSPERITY!

**But Then, the Workers' Lot Is Not Considered.**

Washington, July 25.—Capitalist prosperity in the United States is on the increase if the purchases abroad by Americans during the past year of works of art, diamonds, fine furs, and champagne is taken as a criterion. Whereas there was brought into this country during the fiscal year 1909 only $3,800,000 worth of art works, there were brought in during the fiscal year just closed art works to the value of $21,100,000. In diamonds the increase was from $24,100,000 to $39,800,000; and in undressed fur skins from $11,700,000 to $15,200,000; in dressed furs and manufactures thereof from $9,400,000 to $11,000,000.

No more automobiles were imported last year than during the previous twelve months, the value in each case being $2,900,000, but this means that the moneyed classes are buying machines of home make. Whereas $5,400,000 worth of automobiles were exported in 1909, this country sent abroad this past year $9,500,000 worth.

### STEEL WAGE SETTLEMENTS.

**Orders for Jobs Necessitate Company's Making Terms.**

Pittsburg, July 25.—Excepting only the puddling and bar iron mills, which have been undergoing an enforced idleness during wage scale negotiations, July production in steel lines will closely approximate that of June, while iron lines will show a falling off from June not to exceed 10 per cent.

Following the wage scale settlement effected by the Republic Iron & Steel Co. last week, it is possible the Western Bar Iron Manufacturers' Association will accept the advanced scale without the holding of a separate conference, such as was intended. The Republic Iron & Steel Co. has always made its own scale, separate from the Bar Iron Association agreement, because of a number of special scales applicable only to Republic company mills, but this year's was the first settlement where the Republic has set the precedent.

**"The People" is the paper that you want, Straight and Truthful.**

## 3 NEW S. L. P. SECTIONS

### YOUNGSTOWN, CANTON, AKRON, O., ON PARTY'S FIRING LINE.

**Good Work of National Organizer Katz Continues as He Moves West—New Party Organizations Imbued with the Spirit of the Fight—Have Splendid Field to Work on.**

Cleveland, O., July 19.—I can report good results for the first week of organizing work in the State of Ohio.

Three important industrial cities that were without an S. L. P. organization will now be on the list of the towns with a Socialist Labor Party Section. These are the cities of Youngstown, Canton and Akron.

There once were Sections of the Socialist Labor Party in these three cities, but they disbanded several years ago. Just as in warfare a company, a battalion or a whole regiment is scattered by the fire of the enemy and is again gathered to take up its former position on the firing line, so likewise our forces were not annihilated but only scattered by the forces of the enemy. They now return again to take up the charge,—rested, and strengthened by new recruits who have joined the Party to carry on the battle for Labor's emancipation from wage slavery.

Youngstown was my first stop in Ohio, and after I visited the former members of the S. L. P. and they had brought me to others, new men in the movement, the Section was soon formed. There is also a Scandinavian S. L. P. organization there. The members of the latter were made acquainted with the men in the new Section, and both organizations will work together in carrying on the Party propaganda.

Youngstown is a city with thousands of wage workers. As in Pittsburg, Pa., the iron and steel industry predominates. Thousands of workers of many nationalities are at work in the mills and foundries, producing wealth for the capitalist class. These "hordes of Europe" as Guy Miller of the so-called Socialist party calls them, are good material, and the Section of the S. L. P. in Youngstown will do its share to make them class conscious.

Canton, O., also has its industrial army, and the newly organized Section of the Socialist Labor Party in that city has besides the old stalwarts some very good new elements. There is every reason to believe that the Section in Canton will do its duty by the Socialist Labor Party and the working class.

Abron is the home of the rubber trust. The automobile industry has created a big demand for rubber tires, and 10,000 rubber tires for automobiles are turned out in the largest rubber factory at Akron every day. The workers in this industry have no protection for life and limb at all. For a rubber worker to get killed or have his hands and arms crushed by the machinery is an every-day occurrence.

The A. F. of L. has suffered defeat in Akron in the Werner printing establishment, in a protracted strike of craft unions in the regulation style. The rubber workers are all unorganized. In Akron, too, the newly organized Section has a splendid opportunity to carry on the work of education that must precede organization of the masses on the economic field.

The S. L. P. organizer should do as well in other unorganized cities in the State of Ohio.

Rudolph Katz.

### S. P. AND TRADE UNIONISTS.

**Incurs Their Hosility by Opposing Their Candidate in Winnipeg.**

Winnipeg, July 23.—The Socialist party placed three candidates in the field in Winnipeg at the provincial elections, which took place on Monday, July 11, losing their deposits of $200 each. In Center Winnipeg Cummings (Socialist party) received 101 votes; Dixon (Labor) 1935; Taylor (Conservative) 2019. The S. P. opposed the Labor nominee vigorously, and claims credit for his defeat. This has caused a feeling of resentment against it. Many of the trade unionists regard the hostile attitude of the Socialist party against them as an unmasking of an enemy, whom many trade unionists regarded as an ally in the work of social and political reform.

# Preceding the S. T. & L. A.

### SHAPING OF EVENTS IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT OF THE NINETIES OF LAST CENTURY WHICH GAVE RISE TO THE SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE.

By X. L. Y., New York.

To most men enrolled in the Socialist Movement to-day, the story of the S. T. & L. A. (Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance) is a closed book, though it is only a short span since the organization was launched—fifteen years ago—and five years ago since it was merged into the Industrial Workers of the World. If, however, the story of this S. T. & L. A. is not generally known, there are not wanting those to whom the name is familiar. There are many who occasionally hear reference made to the "S. T. & L. A.," but too often they hear only slander, vilification, and abuse,—this from Socialist Party sources. And since the Alliance, as the S. T. & L. A. was familiarly designated, was, in a sense, a child of the Socialist Labor party, the calumny heaped upon the former reacts upon the latter, and to that extent a dread and fear for the party is engendered in newcomers to the Socialist Movement when receiving their first lessons in the history of Socialism in this country.

This horror for the S. L. P. is patent to all; yet it is a horror akin to that which parents instil in their children to make them comply with their desires. And it may be pertinently remarked that such is the way the leaders of the S. P. look upon their membership; as a lot of children, or worse, as a lot of dupes, who should simply believe, but not question, for, to do the latter, is disconcerting, "disturbing." It might here be remarked, incidentally, that for one to accept implicitly the wildest kind of statements against another, and proceed thereupon to condemn, at all events to shut one's ears to the claims of that other person or organization, as the case may be, is decidedly one-sided, decidedly partizan, illogical, unfair, and above all, unworthy of one who would be a Socialist: The rising recruits to Socialism owe it a duty to themselves as well as the cause they hold dear, to examine the tales they hear about the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and of the Socialist Labor party, for the reason that to-day the Socialist Movement in this land is in a far from satisfactory state, and because there are two different tendencies in that movement.

Knowing that a prejudice exists against the Socialist Labor party, and believing that a better understanding of historical facts will aid materially to remove this prejudice and thereby help bring the opposing tendencies nearer together, the present article is written. It will not deal with the career of the S. T. & L. A. nor of the S. L. P., but will be devoted to dispelling the myths concerning the launching of the former.

#### The Split of 1899.

As is well-known, and as may be easily ascertained, in the year 1899, a split took place in the Socialist Labor party over the question of the party's attitude toward trade unionism. In 1896, that is, three years earlier, the party's national convention had endorsed the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance by an overwhelming vote, 71 for to 6 against. Subsequently party conventions in state after state endorsed and re-endorsed the Alliance. Not only did state organizations thus place their stamp of approval upon the Alliance, they also actively furthered the propaganda for it. National organizers, state organizers, Sections, and individual members at all times urged workingmen and trade unions to organize under the banner of the new trade union. But the A. F. of L. leaders fiercely resisted the advance, and stopped at nothing, fair or foul, to hinder its progress. As may be imagined, an uphill fight lay before the new organization. (Let it be understood that a stubborn contest will ever confront the effort to give the workers a sound organization, a thing which yet must be done.) Despite the storm raging around it, the Party and the Alliance forged ahead gloriously, so much so that, whereas in 1896 the party received 36,000 votes, two years later it polled 82,000. In the face of this fact of progress there were some who lamented that the party's endorsement of the Alliance was checking the growth of Socialism in the country.

But there were interests in the party who could not stand the pressure. Newspapers, such as the New Yorker Volkszeitung and the Philadelphia Tageblatt, who drew largely upon the A. F. of L. unions for revenue, at first covertly opposed the Alliance, and then became more open and pronounced in their hostility to it. They gathered about themselves a weak-hearted, weak-kneed element who shrunk before the fury which the labor fakirs raised. In July, 1899, when this anti-Alliance element thought they had mustered strength enough in New York city to capture the national administration of the party, they made what was meant to be a "coup d'etat," but which ignominiously failed.

The split in the party followed, the splitters-off claiming that the Alliance was never meant to be taken up in the measure that the party was doing, and that anyhow the Alliance was "sprung as a surprise," as a trick, upon the 1896 convention of the party, and consequently, like all "surprises," like all being taken unawares, was not entitled to respect or support.[1]

#### Opponents' Accusations.

We shall take up this matter of "surprise." But first let us specifically quote these charges. In his "History of Socialism in the United States," edition of 1903, p. 323, M. Hillquit makes the charge in these words: "When the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was first organized and *sprung as a surprise on the convention of* 1896, some delegates had considerable misgivings as to the innovation." And N. I Stone, (S. P.) in a pamphlet, "The Attitude of the Socialists toward the Trade Unions," published in 1900, has a lengthier passage, which it is well to give. It occurs on p. 6 and is as follows:

"The S. T. & L. A. was the most unique example of a Socialist trade union anti-pure-and-simple organization in the annals of labor history. . . .

"We, Socialists, love to pride ourselves of the superior nature of our movement, which, we say, is due to the fact that it is not the result of a scheme hatched out in the brain of some great mind among us. Such a thing is impossible with us, we claim, because there are in the first place no 'master' minds among us, at least to the extent of having the power to execute anything without the consent of the rank and file, and second, because we believe that movements must come as a natural product of events to have a chance to grow and develop naturally. If we needed an example of a movement that in every respect did not come up to these requirements it was the S. T. & L. A. It came down upon us full-fledged from top to bottom as the masterpiece of our 'Master Workman' and *took us by surprise;* but take it did."

Now, there is no foundation in fact for either of these accusations. On the contrary, the records distinctly controvert the claims of these two men, Hillquit and Stone, and knock to pieces the assertions which they palm off as truthful on an unsuspecting audience.

So far from coming down "full-fledged as the masterpiece of the 'Master Workman,'" the Alliance was patterned closely upon the form of organization of the Knights of Labor. This is admitted by Hillquit, even, in his "History," page 303. So far from being "sprung as a surprise," the Alliance was but the converging of the currents which preceded it in the Central Labor Federations in and around New York city, and of the movements along C. L. F. lines in cities farther away. The Alliance was organized to give the workers a Socialist labor union, a union with which they could successfully cope with the capitalist class and eventually overthrow it. In pursuit of this object the new organization availed itself of forms and methods then in vogue in the Knights of Labor and in the Central Labor Federation, as shall be shown, and it will be seen that it was far from being the creation of one man's brain, as assiduously but falsely charged by opponents.

#### Events Before the Alliance.

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was started in New York city in December, 1895. But for five years preceding, there existed in this city the Central Labor Federation, which began its career in June 1890, as a central body of Socialist trade unionists, whose rallying cry was "New Trade Unionism," which consisted in independent political action along with an economic organization of the working class. Previous to the Central Labor Federation's policy of an independent movement, it had been affiliated with the Central Labor Union, the centrally organized pure and simple trade unions. The affiliation, or rather amalgamation, between the C. L. F. and the C. L. U. occurred in December, 1889. In agreeing to amalgamate, the C. L. F. insisted on straight-forward action in behalf of the working class—there had previously been some corrupt politics perpetrated by C. L. U. leaders. Accordingly, upon reorganization, a committee had been appointed to revise the constitution of the C. L. U. At the session of April 13, 1890, this committee reported and among the amendments proposed was the following significant pledge for delegates:

*"And I further promise not to allow my name to be used in connection with any political question relative to the old political parties, while acting as a delegate to this body."*[2]

This pledge was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The union of the two central bodies, however, was destined to be short-lived, and in two months, on June 15, 1890, after the above clause was adopted by the C. L. U., a rupture occurred, following which the Central Labor Federation was at once re-organized.

It will be enlightening to know the cause of this rupture. On May Day in 1890, the Socialist Labor party, had held a monster demonstration at Union Square. The Central Labor Union had co-operated to make the celebration a success. Though a pelting rain descended, there were 20,000 people representing seventy organizations who turned out to participate. The affair was rightly considered a pronounced success. Encouraged by this signal demonstration for the International Labor Day and for the Eight-Hour demand, the joint Sections of the Socialist Labor Party in New York city (American, German, and Jewish sections), on May 22, 1890, decided to enter the political campaign for that fall. In fact, three days earlier, May 19, 1890, the American Section, S. L. P., first moved this matter at its meeting. The news at once spread in labor union circles, and a stir was quickly manifest. The move was highly welcomed by the workingmen and it was felt that Labor was at last about to take a decisive step in its own behalf politically. The political henchmen of the old parties of capitalism, however, were not inert. They were ready with a counter-move, and a week later, May 25, 1890, THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION DECIDED FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION.[3]

The maneuvers of these gentry had been anticipated by the English and German papers of the Socialist Labor party, the Workman's Advocate and the N. Y. Volkszeitung, (at that time the Volkszeitung was S. L. P.) The corrupt machinations of several C. L. U. leaders in the political campaign of 1889 were exposed by both papers.[4] The exposure was more than the crooked pack in the C. L. U. could stand and they demanded vengeance; they insisted that the reporters of the two labor papers be excluded from C. L. U. sessions. Their first demand met with defeat, they had 31 on their side but 39 against them. But they were not to be denied; the presence of the labor reporters was a thorn in their side; it was inimical to further corrupt manipulation. So at the very next meeting, June 8, 1890, the same motion to exclude was made. This time it carried, 43-41. Thereupon many of the former C. L. F. delegation together with others withdrew, and on June 15, (one week after the infamous act of debarment) 85 delegates representing 39 unions gathered at 385 Bowery to take emphatic action against these outrages The delegates adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, the Central Labor Union of New York has proved itself of no benefit whatever to Organized Labor; and

"Whereas, on the contrary, its course has clearly shown that, as it now exists, the said Central Labor Union tends to disorganization and disruption through a persistent support of dishonest schemes and dishonest schemers; therefore be it

"Resolved,—That we, the representatives of bona fide open trades and labor unions, hereby declare ourselves willing and ready to re-organize the former Central Labor Federation of New York, and be it further

"Resolved,—That a committee of five be appointed or elected to arrange for a meeting to be held next Sunday, June 22, for the aforesaid purpose; also to apply to the American Federation of Labor for the old charter, and in general make all necessary arrangements for the reorganization of said Central Labor Federation of New York."[5]

It is sufficient here to say that with reference to the effort to secure its old charter from Gompers, the C. L. F. failed. Gompers made the excuse that the C. L. F. admitted delegates from the S. L. P. to its body, and that, as there were supposed to be "no politics in the union," and as the S. L. P. was a political party, the C. L. F., in admitting the party, was not entitled to a charter. There is no need to reproduce the decisive arguments which were advanced against and which controverted Gompers and, later on the 1890 A. F. of L. convention in Detroit, which also refused to grant the C. L. F. a charter; it is enough to say that when the S. L. P. itself finally withdrew from the C. L. F., the A. F. of L. still refused to grant the charter.[6]

It will be interesting next to note the trend toward a national Socialist trade union, as opposed to the pure and simple unions then in existence, a trend which culminated in the launching of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. No sooner had the Central Labor Federation been re-started than it issued on July 3, 1890, this pronunciamento to the remaining organizations in the C. L. U., and called upon them to withdraw:

"For years there have been men in the Central Labor Union who, instead of attending exclusively and conscientiously to the interests of Labor, have notoriously neglected and betrayed those interests and unscrupulously acted as the direct or indirect agents of the local political parties.

"Prominent among men of this character stands James P. Archibald, who from the very seat of Recording Secretary which he still occupies, openly boasted of having received $60 for his services for the Democratic party.

"And instead of expelling him for contempt, your delegates not only sustained him but expelled the reporters of the only labor papers of this city because these papers contended that such a man was not a fit representative of Labor" After enumerating a number of instances where the Central Labor Union disregarded the interests of its membership, the call of the Central Labor Federation concluded, with the warning: "Above all things exact from them (C. L. U. delegates) that they shall take no part in politics, except by order of their organization when the latter shall deem it right and proper to take part as a body in a *bona fide* political movement of Labor, having in view the emancipation of the wage working class."[7]

In the preamble to the constitution of the Central Labor Federation we find this clause.

"Resolved, That every union affiliating with this Central Labor Federation of New York declares that it is opposed to the existing political parties of the capitalists, and favors independent political action[8] by organized labor."

That sounds very S. T. & L. A. like.

#### Heading for a National Organization.

Closely following the formation of the C. L. F. in New York city, similar bodies were started with large followings in Brooklyn, and in Hudson County, N. J. These three formed a General Executive Board and became known as the United Central Labor Federations. A reference to this executive board, made in the minutes of the N. Y. C. L. F. meeting of June 14, 1891, shows the close connection which existed between the Federation and the Socialist Labor party. The reference is as follows:

"The General Executive submitted a draft of by-laws for the regulation of the united federations. It covers the matters of representation, of the constituent units, of moral and financial aid in economic conflicts with capital, and participation in political action with the Socialist Labor party . . . and finally, providing for the expulsion of central organizations who endorse the candidates of any party not a bona fide labor party, or which allows any of its constituents to do so."[9]

As can be seen from the various passages which have been quoted, foundations of a new trade union, markedly different in methods and aims from the old-style, were carefully and deliberately being laid. From that time forward, things shaped themselves ever more favorably for the extension of the New Trade Unionism. A ceaseless, vigorous, sparkling and inspiring agitation for the new principles was carried on by the C. L. F. unions and the Socialist Labor Party. This agitation was reflected in the S. L. P.'s press, The People, which, issue upon issue, published masterly articles and reports on the weaknesses, the inefficiency, and the hopelessness of trade union action only, and on the inestimable power of combining political action with economic effort.

Nor was this agitation without its fruit. Within two years such a widespread sentiment for the new movement had sprung up that the Central Labor Federation of New York demanded the formation of a national union of all central bodies throughout the country[10]. The transactions of the General Executive Board of the United C. L. F.'s reveal conclusively this general desire. In one of its reports this passage occurs:

"As a number of central bodies in the country had inquired as to charters to be issued by the Board, the secretary was instructed to draft a form. As the business of the Board

(Continued on page 3)

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# GERMAN OUTLOOK

By Richard Koeppel.

What! The German Outlook? Can there be such a thing as a "German Outlook" in an English speaking country like ours? Yes, there can, as will be presently shown. To be sure, the Socialist Movement will not succeed in making any considerable headway until it has reached the main body of the American working class, i.e. its English speaking portion, and trained it as the army of the second and—best American Revolution. But however formidable and strong, however wisely led an army may be, it must and will cheerfully accept the valuable services of brave and loyal confederates who, not understanding the language of the army, form companies of their own respective nationality, march separately, but fight and strike together with the army in all battles against the common foe, placing themselves under the same command and jurisdiction which direct the movements of the army. Such confederates are not only valuable but under the circumstances prevailing in the country, indispensable auxiliary troops. The German branches of the S. L. P. are such auxiliary troops.

Now, then, what is the German Outlook in our movement? Without hesitation and fear of contradiction, I say splendid! A short review of the development of the German movement since the famous "Kangaroo Kladderadatsch" of 1899 will show that I am justified in my optimistic view.

Up to that eventful year, the German part of the American Socialist Movement was exclusively under the pernicious influence of the privately-owned "New Yorker Volkszeitung." There were a number of the German Party papers, daily and weekly, it is true, but they all were like the "Volkszeitung," privately owned, and, what is more, blew, politically and economically, the same horn as the "Volkszeitung." When we further consider that, at that time, at least 60 per cent of the movement was German, which no one can deny, it seems almost a wonder that the Party, after the split, could demonstrate so much strength and vitality as it did. The much more credit is due to the English speaking comrades who through superhuman efforts saved the Party from utter destruction. But the German movement was dead and no doubt about it. Just one German Branch was left—in Milwaukee, Wis. To be sure, there were individual German comrades in many Sections who had remained loyal, but it was impossible for them to re-organize on account of lack of "timber." Worst of all, the Party found itself without a German organ.

But where there is life there is hope. In Cleveland, O., there was published the "Clevelander Volksfreund," a weekly, and, at the same time, privately owned paper. After an attempt to get control of the "Arbeiter Zeitung" in Buffalo, N. Y., had failed, the Party cast its eyes upon the "Clevelander Volksfreund." Section Cleveland had remained loyal and made short work with the kangaroos. The comrades in Cleveland, ever alert, also succeeded in getting the majority in the Board of Control of said paper and thereby directed its policy, which was never anything else but strictly S. L. P. With the Association owning and publishing the "Clevelander Volksfreund," the S. L. P. entered into a contract to publish an official organ of its own, the "Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung." Later said Association was dissolved, the "Clevelander Volksfreund" turned over to the Party and both papers consolidated under the name, "Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung."

With the day when the first issue of the "Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" left the press, the work began to build up anew the German movement. Progress was slow but sure. As the circulation of the new German Party organ increased, the few German comrades who had remained loyal, showed more and more activity and did all in their power to reorganize the old German Branches and to organize new ones. But the existence of a German Party organ had still another and more important effect. It saved a good many young German Socialists, who came here from the old country, from the clutches of the treacherous "Volkszeitung" and brought them into the folds of the S. L. P. It is a safe guess to say that at least 60 per cent of the Party's German membership of to-day are "newcomers," and it is just as safe an assertion to say that these comrades are a better gain to the S. L. P. than if we had succeeded in getting back every one of the "alte deutsche Genossen," who allowed themselves to be swept away by the "Volkszeitung."

To-day we have, beside some "Singing Societies," twelve German Branches with two or three more in the process of formation. With the exception of one or two, all these Branches are in good working shape and doing good work among the German workingmen in their respective towns. All Branches are directly affiliated with the Party and they show no desire to form a separate Federation. In fact they are, in the majority, opposed to the system of federate organization. They want to be in the S. L. P. and show by paying dues directly to the Sections of which they form a subordinate part.

Yes, comrades, the "German Outlook" is splendid, as splendid as it can be under the circumstances.

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# WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

### IT MEANS INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, AS OPPOSED TO CAPITALISM, WHICH MEANS INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY.

Now, what is the essential basis of this industrial system, which the Socialists say must be changed, and what industrial and political system does Socialism propose in its stead?

The basis of our present system, the "capitalist" system, is very simple; the private ownership by a few of the means of production and distribution. It means that the few great capitalists at the heads of our great national industries have almost absolute control of the means of life; they employ tens of thousands of men and women to produce their goods and transport them; they decide how many shall be employed, how long they shall work, and under what conditions, and also what fraction of the wealth they produce they may keep for themselves. This fraction is on the average about 20 per cent, and if the workers declare they must have more to live, their masters rarely give it, but force them to strike and fight and starve.

This draining of about 80 per cent of the wealth produced by a whole nation into the coffers of a few thousand capitalists has resulted in our modern extreme concentration of wealth. Some 5,000 millionaires and less than a million of the remaining richest people in America now own fully 90 per cent. of the entire nation; while the remaining 99 per cent. of our people own only 10 per cent. One man has an income of sixty millions a year and a capital of perhaps a billion accumulating like a snowball rolling down hill, while some sixteen million workingmen get on the average less than $500 a year.

Think of it! one single citizen, of no especial value to society in himself, receives as large an income as 120,000 workingmen, representing with their families over half a million Americans! And as a necessary concomitant we have some ten million Americans in poverty. Is not a nation, in which the concentration of wealth inevitably resulting from the capitalist form of production has gone to such an extreme degree, in real danger of ruin and decay, unless the vicious system is soon abolished, before the masses have become too impoverished and debased, too ignorant and diseased?

So much for criticism of the present industrial and political system. Now, what does Socialism propose in its stead? It proposes collective, national ownership of all socialized means of production and distribution; it proposes that no man or set of men shall own or control any land or other means of life; thus no man would be able to induce other men to work for him to enrich himself, as now, by the fruits of their labor; but every man able to work will have to do useful work of some kind, and will receive the full value of his work.

Socialism does not mean anarchism or the abolition of law and government, it means the administration of law and government for the benefit of the whole people; Socialism does not mean the inciting of the owning class against the producing class; but the ending of the ancient class struggle by the extinction of the parasitic, owning class (as a class) by the fusion of both classes into one universal, homogeneous people, all workers and all owners at the same time. Socialism means not the end of individual liberty but the end of wage slavery, which makes present individual liberty for the mass only the choice between working for what they can get and stealing or starving; it means not forcing the industrious and better-skilled to "divide-up" equally with the lazy and ignorant, but stopping this unjust "dividing up" between the producers and the owners, in which the owner has always taken the lion's share, and giving every man the full value of his labor; in brief, Socialism means not injustice and tyranny, but justice and equal liberty and opportunity for all. Abraham Lincoln said: "Inasmuch as most good things are produced by Labor, it follows that all such things of right belong to those whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened in all ages of the world that some have labored, and others have without labor enjoyed a larger proportion of the fruits. This is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government."

When steady and useful employment is provided and required for the tens of thousands, both rich and poor, who waste the whole or a large part of their time at present; and when modern labor-saving machinery is universally introduced, plenty of good food, clothing, houses, and other comforts as well as necessities of life and health can be produced for every man, woman, and child in these United States; and that without injurious woman-labor or child-labor, and without obliging any man or woman to work such long hours, or so fast, or under any conditions which would threaten his health. The late government statistician Carroll D. Wright, has declared that under the favorable conditions of industry mentioned, enough wealth could be produced for all with an average working day of only five hours.—Critic and Guide.

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# Preceding the S. T. & L. A.

(Continued from page two.)

had increased considerably, it was decided to hold meetings every two weeks."[11]

Subsequently 200 charters for central bodies were printed by the G. E. B.[12]

Among the inquiries which were received as to information with regard to organizing on C. L. F. lines were requests from Los Angeles, Calif.[13]; Pittsburg, Pa.[14]; Cincinnati, O.[15]. From other points reports were received of the ripeness for C. L. F. bodies. Such places were New Haven, Conn.[16]; Philadelphia, Pa., and in Wisconsin[17]; Omaha, Neb.,[18]; Monroe County, N. Y.[19]; Hocking Valley, O.[20]; Trenton, N. J., and Boston, Mass.[21]; New Hampshire[22]. Clearly, the currents of the labor union movement were moving Socialismward.

### Boring from Within and Results.

It must not be thought that it was to the C. L. F. organizations and to those others above mentioned that the demand for New Trade Unionism was confined. The Socialists in all trade unions, in the American Federation of Labor as well as in the Knights of Labor, were veritably moving heaven and earth to line up those organizations for class conscious political action. They succeeded to the extent of "forcing the horse to the water, but not making him drink." Their advance was carried so far in the A. F. of L. that at its Chicago convention, 1893, a plank, "Plank 10," was introduced, which was regarded as a practical declaration for Socialism. The Socialist delegates were able to force the submission of that plank to a referendum vote, and despite the desperate tactics of Gompers and his pals, no general vote declared in favor of the clause. All that remained was for the following year's, 1894, convention, to stick it into the constitution, but instead of so sticking it, the fakirs in the convention, by a series of manipulations, threw it out. That was the high water mark of the Socialists' "boring from within" the A. F. of L., this policy had reached its climax and demonstrated that it wouldn't work. But this occurrence gave the New Trade Unionists an additional argument against the dishonesty and corruption of the pure and simple leaders, and helped future developments.

In the Knights of Labor the Socialist elements fared no better. They were able to force things up to a certain point, and then the corrupt leaders resorted to all the trickery and treachery that desperadoes are capable of. The Socialists were cheated out of their rights, and there remained nothing else for them to do but renounce the organization. That was done.

The story of the Socialists' advance in the Knights is briefly this: Powderly's downfall as Grand Master Workman was accomplished under Socialist leadership at the Philadelphia Assembly in 1893. At about the same time the Socialist elements secured control of District Assembly 49, N. Y., the most powerful central body of the Knights. James R. Sovereign took Powderly's place as Grand Master. A change for the better was hoped for, but Sovereign soon blasted these expectations. He started filling the official journal of the Knights with free silver and Populistic doctrine. When the 1894 convention of the Knights occurred (New Orleans), Sovereign sought re-election. The Powderly henchmen were also on hand. Between these two wings stood the Socialist delegation, eight in all.[23] In order to prevent the Powderlyites from regaining control, and at the same time to end the dissemination of the harmful Populistic teaching among the Knights, an agreement was made between Sovereign and the General Officers on one side and the Socialist delegation on the other, whereby, in return for the support of Sovereign, the District Assembly 49 delegation (N. Y.) were to choose the editor of the journal. When, however, the time for the appointment of D. A. 49's choice arrived, Sovereign said the Order was too poor to pay the $30 per week for editorial service. He was told that the nominee would accept $7 per week until the full amount could be paid. That ended the matter for the time. But shortly upon that H. B. Martin, of the General Executive Board was given the place AND PAID $24 PER WEEK. This was dishonesty No. 1.

Worse followed. With Martin's accession to editorship, a series of political peculations with the Maryland Gorman Democrats ensued. A special Democratic campaign sheet, "The Critic," was published by the general headquarters of the Knights, and was filled with articles which had been written and appeared in the Knights' journal, and which had to be written in such a strain that they could be used for Democratic campaign purposes. The general office received Democratic money for this prostitution. The headquarters were further used to boost gas company stocks, and the Labor Movement held in slight regard.[24] The whole course of the men in charge was rascalous; it was "make hay while the sun shines," after them oblivion.

The general assembly of 1895 loomed up. The crooks had felt comparatively secure until they learnt that New York was to send a large delegation, six, and probably seven: they had expected only one or two. Then alarm seized them and outrages were forthwith planned to destroy New York's representation at the convention. The mode of proceedure was significant. THE FAKIRS MADE THEIR ATTACK ON LOCAL ASSEMBLY 1563—FROM WHICH DANIEL DE LEON HAILED; they therein revealed where their fear lay: it lay in De Leon. L. A. 1563 had to be suspended, by hook or crook, and crookedly was was it done. First a silly charge was trumped up: the charge was met and shattered. Next the grossest unconstitutionalities were resorted to and the Local unlawfully deprived of its charter. Sovereign was appealed to and decided the G. E. B. had acted wrongfully, yet he refused to reverse the decision, and also refused to reorganize the Local. De Leon went to the General Assembly at Washington, and, after a hot fight conducted by the Socialist delegates, was admitted pending the trial of L. A. 1563. The trial of the Local lasted two days, during which time all the charges above alluded to and much more, were proven.[25] But the leaders had control of a bare majority; they had packed the convention to such an extent that a delegate, O'Brien of Boston, was led to exclaim: "There are delegates here with strings tied to their legs so tight that they walk lame." Under such circumstances no kind of argument availed. It is therefore no surprise to learn that the convention decided against L. A. 1563; but the vote was close, 21-23.

When De Leon returned from Washington he presented a long report detailing the corruption in the Order and the outrages practiced against his Local, and called upon the Knights to repudiate the Order. The delegates of D. A. 49, upon their return, confirmed the report of De Leon, and the District at once took steps to renounce the Knights.

Things now moved rapidly. The General Assembly of the Knights had just adjourned, November, 1895; the report of the delegation of D. A. 49 was considered by the District at a meeting held December 1, 1895; and on December 6, a committee of the District met with the General Executive Board of the Central Labor Federation and constituted the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

### Situation Demanded the Alliance.[26]

We are now in a position to form a composite picture of the events that led up to the formation of the S. T. & L. A. Boring from within the American Federation of Labor—boring with a purpose, of course—had been pushed to the utmost; but had failed because of foul treachery: fakirism was not to be "bored"; the same was true with regard to the Knights of Labor. The crooks showed that they never would surrender to the Socialists, thus emphasizing their role as labor lieutenants of the capitalist class. On the C. L. F. side we see a growing movement for a class conscious union, for a union based on a correct conception of the nature of the class struggle. Add to these three currents the suffering caused by the hard times of the 90's, and the consequent increased impotency of pure and simpledom; consider the failure of the large Homestead and Pullman strikes; consider further the fact that in 1893, the numerically large American Railway Union had call for a re-organizaton on more modern lines, and we must conclude that all signs pointed to one course as the only remedy: ORGANIZE A NATION-WIDE SOCIALIST TRADE UNION MOVEMENT. This was accordingly done. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance gave new inspiration for Socialists to carry on the work of the Labor Movement, and it was joyously hailed by all of a revolutionary spirit.

It must be apparent, from the foregoing account, that the S. T & L. A. was not "a scheme hatched out in the brain" of some one mind; that it did not "come down upon us full-fledged from top to bottom as the masterpiece of our 'Master Workman'; but that it really was the product of what had gone before.

So much for the reliability of Mr. N. I. Stone on that head.

But this gentleman is guilty of worse unreliability. In his pamphlet, page 6, 7—already referred to—he attempts to show that no member of the Party knew a thing of the contemplated launching of a new organization. Says he: "Until a brief editorial note appeared in The People, December 15, 1895, informing the world of the new born babe, not a hint was made in that paper that could give the least inkling of what was about to transpire."

This statement is false, utterly false. *The People did* notify the party membership of events as fast as they occurred. *The People* of December 8, 1895, page 3, reporting the Central Labor Federation meeting, contained the following.

"A very interesting debate then ensued relative to 'New Trades Unionism.' . . . It appeared to be pretty certain that in the very near future a gigantic movement would be set on foot in the United States, which would result in organizing a truly progressive and solid centralized body, *both against the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor.*"

The same issue of *The People*, December 8, 1895, reported the meeting of D. A. 49, held December 1. In the report occurred these paragraphs:

"With a deep sense of outraged manhood and of plain duty to the labor cause, we therefore repudiate the aforesaid General Assembly and the buccaneers who impudently style themselves the General Officers of the Knights of Labor.

"Furthermore, trusting that in the light of this and and many another similar experience the wage working class of this continent will at last perceive the contrast afforded by the growing impotency of American Labor under the lead of 'pure and simple' fakirs on the one hand, and the grand achievements of European Labor under the banner of the International Socialism on the other hand, we hereby call upon all K. of L. Assemblies and all progressive organizations to join with us in establishing a national body on the only natural lines of the labor movement, the lines plainly marked out by the class struggle, in a word, the lines of International Socialism.

"A committee of three is hereby appointed to immediately carry out the present resolution." This was adopted by more than a 2-3 majority.

Thus it can be seen that *The People* regularly contained announcements of the decisive steps about to be taken.

The flim-flam presentation of the situation by Stone should not escape attention. When he seeks to convey the impression that it was only through the columns of *The People* that information concerning the plans under consideration could be gained, he is misleading his audience. The tenor of the reports just cited reflects a powerful stir among the C. L. F. and D. A. 49 circles of those days. No one can imagine but that events such as were taking place were on everyone's lips; that everything and everybody was expectation, and that the movement was but awaiting the appearance of that truly progressive body to take the place of the Knights and the A. F. of L. Such news traveled faster than they could be recorded in the paper, since in the nature of things, *The People* always was published a week after transactions took place. In spite of this, however, the files of *The People* refute Mr. Stone's charges, as has been shown.

One point more and we shall dismiss this "historian." In his pamphlet Stone tries to bolster up his contention that "no one knew," by publishing two letters, one from J. F. Tobin, the other from J. M. Barnes, both of whom spoke at the Cooper Union meeting launching the Alliance. In their letters these men claim they had no knowledge that an Alliance was ever contemplated. Reports in *The People* show a different tale. The Cooper Union meeting was held December 13. *The People* shows that BARNES WAS PRESENT AT A MEETING OF THE C. F. L. ON DECEMBER 8, when a report was rendered that the General Executive Board had decided to adopt the following name for the new progressive International Union: 'SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.'" See *The People*, December 15, 1895, page 4.

So much for Mr. Stone and his story. It is all buncombe.

### Hillquit's "Surprise."

Let us now turn our attention to the other "historian," Mr. Hillquit. As previously stated, Hillquit in his "History" page 323, alleges that the S. T. & L. A. was sprung as a surprise upon the Socialist Labor party convention of 1896. If such a charge has any meaning at all, it means that the delegates were unprepared for the submittal of and action upon the matter of the S. T. & L. A.; that they never, in fact, expected such a matter to come up, and consequently when it was presented they were taken unawares, by "surprise." Hillquit's charge is easily disposed of.

The columns of *The People* from December 1895 up to the time of holding the national convention of the S. L. P., July 4, 1896,—and after, also—show the greatest activity on the part of party organizations for the Alliance. Besides special articles, showing the progress of the new union, the reports of the General Executive Board revealed a tremendous activity in many centers, for the Alliance. Organizers, mostly S. L. P. men, credentialed by the G. E. B., rendered glowing accounts of the enthusiastic reception accorded the Alliance. Thus we may scan reports from Phila., Pa.;[27] Chicago, Ill.;[28] New Haven, Conn.;[29] Cincinnati, O.;[30] Cleveland, O.;[31] Davenport, Ia.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Milwaukee, Wis.,[32] Montreal, Can.[33] These are only some of the numerous places from which information was received of the S. L. P. men's Alliance activity. In the face of such overwhelming support, it might have been surmised that the party's convention as a matter of course, would take some kind of action on the Alliance.

But there were other signs, more significant, which foreshadowed what was to come. The national convention of the party did not occur until July 4, 1896. Preceding this date, Section upon Section, state organization following state organization, adopted ringing resolutions endorsing the Alliance, and commending it to the working class. We learn in *The People*, March 22, 1896 that Section Haven, Conn. officially recognized the Alliance; that the Calif. S. L. P. State Convention February 23, 1896 (see *The People*, March 8, 1896) gave its endorsement; and so did the Mass. S. L. P. State Convention, May 17, 1896; (see *The People*, May 24, 1896); the Penna. S. L. P. State Convention, May 31, 1896 (*The People*, June 7, 1896) the Ohio S. L. P. State Convention, May 30, 1896 (*The People*, page 3, June 14, 1896); the Ill. S. L. P. State Convention, (*The People*, page 4, June 14, 1896). In the face of all these favorable endorsements by large units of the party, Hillquit, the "historian," has the brass to claim that the Alliance was sprung as a "surprise" upon the '96 national convention!

But this is not all. The records show that Section New York, at a meeting held June 20, 1896, to consider instructions for delegates to the party national convention, passed, among other instructions, the following:

"3. To move in the convention that the convention endorse the S. T. & L. A."—See *The People*, page 3, June 28, 1896.

Thus we see that it was from the very Section, of which his man was then a member, that explicit instructions were issued making it imperative for its delegates to bring up the S. T. & L. A. Still, our "historian" tells his readers of the "surprise" sprung at the convention. This "surprise" gag is but a myth to be doled out to innocents.

### Conclusion.

As may be clearly seen, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was not started as an experiment, nor was it the product of one man's or more men's fancy. On the contrary, it was the product called forth by the conditions of the time, and structurally it followed what was found workable in earlier organizations. Thus, the Knights of Labor, organically, was composed of Mixed Assemblies, Local Assemblies, District Assemblies, and National Assemblies; the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was composed of Mixed Alliances, Local Alliances, District Alliances and National Alliances. The Central Labor Federations, as has been seen, urged combined economic and political action, and further, they supported the Socialist Labor party; the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance likewise declared for that position. We have seen that as early as 1890, the Central Labor Union, through the insistence of the Socialist members, adopted a clause whereby delegates were forbidden to allow their names to be used as asset by the old political parties; the S. T. & L. A. inserted these clauses in its constitution:

"Any affiliated organization, or any officer thereof, that may endorse or in any way support any candidate of any political party, other than the Socialist Labor party, shall be expelled by the General Executive Board.

"Any member of the Socialist Trade and Labor Aliance who accepts nomination for office from any political party, shall be immediately dropped from the roll of membership."

In all essentials, the Alliance was built upon the progressive measures which had preceded it. For men to come out and claim that the matter of launching the Alliance was otherwise, is to lay themselves open to a total dismissal of confidence in them.

What additional charges have been brought against the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, such as alleging it to have been a "union wrecker," have as little foundation in fact, as it has been shown the first cited charges have. Utterly untruthful have the S. P. authoritarians been in their accusations against both S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. Wherever there exists an organization which needs to resort to lies to support its position, as the Socialist party does, there exists an organization which cannot endure, an organization whose downfall is but a matter of time, an organization destined to bring failure to its followers.

In order that a triumphant Socialist Movement may set up its advancing columns, it is hoped that the hosts who line up with the Socialist Movement refuse to act on one-sided information; that they refuse to be scared by any kind of tale; and, that they insist in finding out the other side of the story.

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[1] Though the party always maintained the right of anyone to differ with the established policy of the party, and to voice his objection in party councils, it nevertheless insisted that these differences be confined to inside business; it tolerated no "knocking" of itself in public. Public disavowal of an organization's tactics means open hostility, and that means that the individual has no place in the organization. As there were some who committed such breaches, and had not the decency to disconnect themselves from the party, they were helped out; hence the cry and charge of "bossism," "intolerance," etc.

[2] Central Labor Union Report, *Workman's Advocate*, April 19, 1890.

[3] Central Labor Union Report, *Workman's Advocate*, May 31, 1890.

[4] See article, "Corruption," *Workman's Advocate*, May 31, 1890 and subsequent issues.

[5] See "For Separation," *Workman's Advocate*, June 21, 1890.

[6] C. L. F. Report, in *The People*, June 11, 1893.

[7] See "Withdraw From The C. L. U.," in *Workman's Advocate*, July 12, 1890.

[8] The term "independent political action" must be interpreted in accordance with the sense and spirit of the time. It did not mean to put up so-called union tickets, nor organize "Union Labor Parties," for these do not aim at the abolition of capitalism. "Independent political action," as used by the C. L. F. and by the New Trade Unionists, meant distinctly and definitely to aim at the emancipation of Labor from wage-slavery, as indeed had been stated by the C. L. F. Note but its call to C. L. U. unions, previously quoted.

[9] C. L. F. Report in *The People*, June 14, 1891.

[10] C. L. F. Report in *The People*, May 7, 1893.
28, 1893.

[10] C. L. F. Report in *The People*, June 4, 1893.

[17] *The People*, page 1, June 18, 1893.

[18] See article, "Good for Omaha!" in *The People*, July 2, 1893.

[19] Report of N. Y. State Convention in *The People*, July 14, 1895.

[20] C. L. F. Report in *The People*, Sept. 29, 1895.

[21] C. L. F. Report in *The People*, Oct. 6, 1895.

[22] C. L. F. Report in *The People*, Dec. 8, 1895.

[23] The eight Socialists were as follows: From D. A. 49, Wm. L. Brower, Patrick Murphy, Michael Kelly and Daniel De Leon; from Montreal, R. J. Kerrigan; from St. Louis, J. J. Reifgraber; and two from the Brewers N. T. A., Aug. Priesterbach and Ch. Bechtold. See "Report of Daniel De Leon," in *The People*, Dec. 1, 1895.

[24] See "Report of Daniel De Leon in *The People*, Dec. 1, 1895.

[25] For full details see "Report of Daniel De Leon" above mentioned. This report is an invaluable document, exposing in full the reeking corruption of a conscienceless band. It should be read by all who would understand the nature of the labor fakir.

[26] There is a lesson in these facts which should not be lost. The S. P. organs with their fondness of urging the policy of confining one's effort to boring from within the A. F. of L. unions to make Socialists out of them often argue that though the leaders are corrupt, it is not them whom it is sought to convert, but rather the rank and file. At best, this is a specious argument. THE LABOR FAKIRS WILL NEVER PERMIT THEMSELVES TO BE BESTED; THEY WILL DISRUPT AND START RIVAL UNIONS if the Socialists should anywhere get control. The history of the S. T. & L. A. proves this, and also that of the I. W. W. To cite only one instance in proof, the Schenectady strike of the I. W. W. in 1906 demonstrated that while the A. F. of L. molders were sympathetic with the strikers, the labor lieutenants turned up and threatened a rival molders union if their union cast its lot with the I. W. W. Their threat had its effect.

[27] See Parliaments of Labor, in *The People*, page 4, April 5, 1896.

[28] "A Call," in *The People*, page 1, April 12, 1896.

[29] "A Debate," in *The People*, page 2, April 19, 1896.

[30] "Cincinnati," in *The People*, page 3, April 19, 1896.

[31] "A Three Act Play," in *The People*, page 1, April 26, 1896.

[32] *The People*, page 2, April 26, 1896.

[33] "Parliaments of Labor," in *The People*, page 4. May 3, 1896.

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# THE ARMY OF THE UNEMPLOYED

## CAPITALIST PAPER ADMITS IT IS NECESSARY TO CONTINUANCE OF CAPITALIST SYSTEM.

Labor-saving machinery and trade combinations are continually adding to the number of competitors for jobs and in rare moments of frankness the capitalist will even admit that the unemployed are necessary for the carrying on of modern industry. Thus "The Engineer" for February 7th, 1908, stated the position with brutal frankness:—

"It is as every manager knows, a very bad state of affairs where there are no spare hands in the district, no reserves to call out and there is the constant danger that his men may be tempted away from him by some other employer who is also short handed. Dearth of labor must be regarded as a worse evil than a fair excess of it."

In capitalist society, the workers are not treated as human beings, they are mere "hands," living merchandise bought and sold in the labor-market. Wherever there has been in human society a class living in luxurious idleness there has been as its counterpart a class of slaves whose labor has produced the wealth which their masters consumed. In capitalist society the industrial wage workers pour forth their energies in the mines and the factories, on the railways and the land, their lives are converted into a swollen stream of wealth which flows to the parasitic owners of industry. Controlling the machines which the workers must use in order to live the capitalists are masters of the situation and can dictate their own terms. They graciously permit the worker to toil on the condition that all he produces above his keep shall become their profits.

Occasionally they condescend to patronize charities which relieve an infinitesimal portion of the misery which their system produces, but for every penny that they give in the form of insulting charity they take back a pound by means of "business enterprise." They are quite willing that the few workers who can withstand the nerve and body-wrecking conditions of modern industry and survive to the age of three score years and ten shall receive as a pension a sum which is less than their wives would spend on a pet dog. They regard the money which they spend in charity and which the politicians raise for social reform as a means of insurance against social justice.

With the development of trustified industry the employers become ever more ruthless and brutal in their attitude towards labor. Every possible means, that can be devised for increasing the exploitation of labor and rendering the workers more subservient to their every act and wish, is introduced. Bonus-systems, hustling methods, intimidation are the order of the day.—The New World.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

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## BRITISH RAILWAY EMPLOYEES STRIKE AGAINST OVERSPEEDING METHODS.

London, July 24.—One Thousand employees of the Northeastern Railway system went out on strike, and a large part of the industrial traffic of the north of England is threatened to be paralyzed.

The strike presented many features which made it of more than local interest. It was declared that the men objected to the "Americanization" of British methods. By this they meant that all employees were required to live up to the standard set by a few abnormally rapid workers.

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Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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|---|---|
| In 1888 | 2,068 |
| In 1892 | 21,157 |
| In 1896 | 36,564 |
| In 1900 | 34,191 |
| In 1904 | 34,172 |
| In 1908 | 14,237 |

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SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1910.

**Be a firm believer in TIME and PATIENCE.**

**—BUCKLE.**

## AN INCAUTIOUS PARSON.

Charles Stelzle, Superintendent of the Presbyterian Department of the Church of Labor, has launched upon the troubled waters of modern society a book entitled "The Church and Labor," which, if ministerialdom, especially that portion of the brotherhood that is militant against Socialism, know what is good for them, they will quickly recall.

It is not that the Rev. Stelzle's book is directly in the interest of Socialism. Not that; "quite to the contrary and otherwise." Indirectly, however, the work gives mighty aid and comfort to the Socialist in that it knocks down the underpinning of the aforenamed militant reverend brotherhood.

What is the principle upon which the capitalist pulpit takes the field against Socialism? It may be condensed in a few words: "Socialism does not hew to the line of God." A posture like that has its strength. There is a deal of strength in a position that is negative, and mystical, to boot. Spooks are proverbially invulnerable to blows. Tho' the strength of such positions can only be transitory, so long as anyone shoots from behind such shelter he is pretty safe himself from return shots. It should seem that the capitalist parson would be the last to tear down so convenient a breastwork; time enough when the breastwork dissipates by virtue of its own flimsiness—one should think. The Rev. Stelzle incautiously thinks otherwise.

"The Church and Labor" handles "the church," meaning of course the deity, in a way that leaves nothing for the capitalist parson to stand upon, nothing behind which to shelter himself. The book declares that, if the Church is to hold its place with Labor, it must take its place in the Industrial Democracy. When that is said, what is left of the allegedly sacrosanct principle behind which these gentlemen are in ambush? Nothing.

A deity that must adapt itself is a contradiction in terms. The essential feature of deity is that all things must adapt themselves to it—or be forever lost. A deity that changes its base is a misnomer; and when such a deity is itself declared to be in danger of "losing hold," what the declarer does in fact is to admit he was an impostor when he presumed to speak in the name of the deity, and, in the name of that deity, uttered his anathemas.

No doubt the Rev. Stelzle's conduct is symptomatic. No doubt he acted obedient to that evolutionary law, which he probably denies but which he unconsciously renders homage to. No doubt the evolutionary process is eating up the ground from under the Rev. Stelzles. All the same, such an utterance as that of "The Church and Labor" is incautious. With no mysticism behind which to shelter their grossly material interests, what is there left for the capitalist parson but to surrender at discretion to Socialism?

## ALL "RIGHT WING."

No sane man, if he is honorable, no honorable man, if he is sane, will judge a Democrat, or a Republican, by what the other says of his party. Each must be judged by what he himself says and does. It is so with the Milwaukee Social Democratic party and its Socialist party at large. Never mind what the Milwaukee Republican and Democratic candidates said during the recent campaign in their city about the S. D. P. What did the S. D. P. itself say, and what are it and its S. P. at large saying and doing? That is more to the point.

From Milwaukee S. D. P. sources the country is informed that the new administration is going to furnish the city with clean streets.—Dirty streets is not a cardinal feature of capitalism.

The country is informed that the new administration is going to see to proper tenement-house inspection.—Rat holes for people is not a fundamental principle with capitalism.

The country is informed that the new administration will put an end to graft at the City Hall.—Without graft capitalism could live, love, laugh and enjoy life.

The country is informed that the new administration will render the Cream City a lovely place to live in.—The rise of land values with the consequent rise in rent is no fatality to capitalism.

The new administration promises lower fares. Cheap living is not only not a thing that capitalism objects to, it positively dotes upon the same.

The new administration promises free music in the parks.—Capitalism is no foe to music.

And so forth; and so forth; and so forth.

While clean streets, decent homes, absence of graft, a pretty city, low fares, music on tap, etc., etc., etc., are all of them things that do not deny capitalism, neither must it be denied that they contribute to the amenities of life; that, as such, they are desirable; being desirable, they are worth striving for; and that, striven for and obtained by men who look upon them simply as stepping stones for a far more valuable goal, they are aidful in the attainment of the same. Accordingly, a program made up of such good things as the Milwaukee S. D. P. promises, may be legitimately part of a revolutionary Socialist Movement, constituting the extreme "Right Wing" to a "Center" and extreme "Left Wing" of a body on the march to the overthrow of Capitalism.

The feature of the S. D. P. is that, together with the whole of the S. P., it is "Right Wing" only. Thus the whole party is all "Right Wing"—a monstrous lame duck.

## THE BLACKLIST ON THE ZONE.

Circular No. 315, issued by the Isthmian Canal Commission, from Office of Chairman and Chief Engineer, and dated Culebra, Canal Zone, March 24, 1910, sets forth as follows:

> "It is reported that employes discharged for cause by the different Central American Railroads, particularly in Costa Rica, are making a practice of coming to the Isthmus to obtain work with either the Commission or Panama Railroad. Such practice is detrimental to all concerned. Hereafter any such applicants for work on the Isthmus shall require to show their service records, and if they have been discharged for cause by any Central American railroad they shall not be employed.
>
> "GEO. W. GOETHALS,
> "Chairman and Chief Engineer."

Canalling and the like certainly is more obviously an "industry" than the Army, the Navy, or even the Post Office. The Canal Zone industry is pre-eminently a nationalized affair. By the X-rays that it sheds the inwards of things capitalistic are exhibited to sight. Circular 315 answers the purpose of such an X-ray.

The blacklist, applied within the country itself, is a penal offence on the statute books of many a State. Of course, the statute is more honored in the breach than in the observance. Nevertheless, for one thing, it acts somewhat as a check; for another thing, and above all, the very enactment of such a statute places the seal of condemnation upon the practice of blacklisting: it enters the blacklist on the scroll of public offences. This notwithstanding, the Chairman and Chief Engineer of such a national industry as the Isthmian Canal is seen calmly, coolly, and as a matter of high morality, affixing his signature to a blacklisting decree; and thereby creating not an ordinary, but an extraordinary blacklist. The blacklist, reprobated in the country, is the blacklist set up by home concerns in aid of one another. It is an internal blacklist. And that is considered iniquitous enough. The blacklist conjured into existence by the Chairman and Engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission is international in scope. On territory over which the United States has jurisdiction workingmen are to be refused work and thus punished for having been "discharged for cause" on foreign territory.

Of course the whyness of the wherefore is that these foreign railroads are owned by American capitalists; by, not merely the same class, but essentially the identical handful of individuals who also own de facto the Canal industry. All the same the whyness of the wherefore illuminates the fact that the Fugitive Slave Act, thought to have been pulled up by the roots through the Civil War, is now a flourishing practice, instituted and enforced by the Federal arm itself, intentionally, at that.

## "INCREASED EFFICIENCY."

It would seem the working class were perfectly willing to have its head cut off, provided only the ax that does it be gilded, so carefully do the capitalists hunt for honeyed terms in which to express their increasing exploitation of the workers.

One of these honeyed terms, lately to be heard on every hand, is "increased efficiency." "Efficiency" means ability, capability, power to get things done. Who would not desire an increase in these desirable qualities!

But in the capitalist's mouth, "efficiency" means something very different and vastly less innocent. The word also signifies competency to attain a certain result. And what result is it, above all others—nay, exclusive of all others—that the employer seeks from his employes? Why, the production of surplus value—value over and above what it costs the workers to live while producing it, which the employer can then pocket as "profits."

Behind all talk of "increased efficiency" in the mouth of the employing class this idea lurks. Not so often is it frankly stated. Occasionally it slips out. This it did in St. Louis recently, at the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, when one Henry L. Ganth climaxed a long account of how he worked for "increased efficiency" in his cotton mill, with the statement:

"About five hundred of these operatives are now earning an average of 40 per cent. more than when I began to train them, and are turning out over 100 per cent. more work."

Over a hundred per cent. more work—that means more than double the strain, more than double the intensity, more than double the physical and mental exhaustion at the close of the day's toil. For this the operatives receive an increase in earnings of forty per cent. Whence goes all the rest of the fruit of their doubled toil, of their two days' labor in one, for only a little over the pay of one? Into the pockets of Mr. Ganth.

To disguise exploitation thus intensified, under the taffyfied name of "increased efficiency," is but to pour gilt paint upon the ax that chops the wage workers into profits. So long as by submission they invite the ax, the employer will see that they get it. So soon as they rise in intelligent revolt and establish the industrial commonwealth, the day of the ax will end.

## CONGRESSIONAL GLEANINGS—OLD STYLE BLACKMAIL.

The word blackmail has acquired a meaning not originally attached to it. Literally, "black" "mail" means "payment in kind," instead of payment in money, "mail," which, being bright, was contrasted with the goods, referred to as "black," paid for services. Accordingly "black mail" in its early conception, implied barter. Usage presently turned the term into one word, and, with the change, blackmail acquired a technical sense—the sense of payment in cattle for the service of finding and returning to their owner cattle that had strayed from the fold, or herd, into the highland brakes of Scotland.

The first transition of the term led to a second. Anxious to be kept in jobs, or, rather, anxious for the returns that the job yielded, some highlandmen made it a practice themselves to distrain cattle, thereupon to "find" the same, and drive them back to their owners, who then paid the officious "finder" the blackmail customary for his legitimate services. In this second sense "blackmail" carried with it the implication of extortion. It was from this second and peculiar sense that the word passed into its present meaning, the criminal act of threatening injury unless bought off. The speech of the Illinois Representative Charles E. Fuller, delivered on May 14 when the Sundry Appropriation Bill was before the House, justifies the conclusion that an appreciable number of Congressmen are at the highlandmen stage of "blackmail"—engaged in the occupation of themselves furnishing jobs to themselves in order to give a color of earning their salaries.

Representative Fuller touchingly made the point that the charge of some people to the effect that "Members of Congress waste their time sitting around doing nothing" was unjust. They did work, hard work, valuable work. He who doubted that could convince himself of his error by footing up the number of bills before the Congress. "During the present Congress there had been introduced in the House 25,897 bills and in the Senate 8,219, making a total of 34,116": these bills, rarely short, were often voluminous: the very bill then under consideration "contained 189 printed pages": these had to be read, studied, disposed of: who could justly claim Congressmen were paid for doing nothing?—So spake the cattle distraining highlandmen of Scotland when their services were impugned.

The most important statement, requisite to the vindication of the Congressmen, Representative Fuller failed to make;—the guilelessness of the bills, the purity of their origin, their necessity. Was the omission an oversight?

Strike-bills, for one thing, are no unknown things. Quite otherwise and to the contrary. Only this year the Allds case turned up and, soon as disposed of, the lid was let down tight, lest the Alldses be found too numerous for "safe handling." For another thing, the trick of getting up voluminous bills, merely intended to convey an idea of activity on the part of the legislator, is known well enough to have become a subject of public satire. The trick is, on the legislative field, of a piece with the scheme of the industrious quack country doctor, who gave the children of his patients a drink that threw them into fits, whereupon he was called in to cure the kids of the fit he had thrown them into. On the "legal profession" field, the trick is one that John Ruskin brilliantly exposed in the account of the lawyer whom he employed to draw up a simple document and who filled reams of paper with useless verbiage, thus, a la capitalism, "making something out of nothing."

Our legislative halls, Congress leading, are highland brakes for our political blackmailers to ply their trade in.

## SERVANTS AND MENIALS.

### Thes Hate and Are Hated by the Working Class.

Where a large number of menials are retained, there are many degrees among them. Each individual strives to rise, to increase his hire, and thereby his own importance over his fellows. Success in this direction depends upon the whim of the master—that is to say, the more completely he succeeds in wiping out his own individuality and the greater his success in outstripping his fellows in this ignoble race—all the better are his prospects.

Again, the larger the income of the master, and the greater his power and distinction, all the more plentiful are the pickings for his menials; this holds good especially with regard to those menials who are held for show, whose only task is to make a parade of the superfluities which their master enjoys, to assist him in squandering his wealth, and to stand "true" and "loyal" by him throughout his career of folly and of crime. Accordingly, the modern servant, the breed of menials we now meet wherever large capitalists settle down, is drawn into peculiar relations of intimacy with his master, and he has, as a matter of course, developed into a secret foe of the exploited and oppressed working class; not infrequently he excels even his master in the reckless treatment of them. The master, if he has any sense at all, will not kill the hen that lays him the golden eggs; he would preserve her, not for himself alone, but also for his successors. The menial is not held back by any such considerations; like the eunuchs, he has no postelry.

The characteristics of the menial are, however, detected not alone among the propertiless people from the lower classes, but also among those of the upper classes. The aristocratic and the plebeian lackey go hand in hand. No wonder there is nothing the people hate more heartily than the flunkeys, the lackeys, the menial class, whatever their extraction, whose servility toward the upper and brutality to the lower ranks of society are fast becoming as proverbial among us as they are in older countries. The words "lackey" and menial" already convey the meaning of the very essence of vileness.

## NO "TRIMMING."

### Exploitation Can Only Cease with Establishment of the Socialist Republic.

Under the rule of the capitalist system, co-operative production for use cannot become general. It is impossible to introduce the co-operative for the purpose of supplanting the capitalist system of production while at the same time keeping the latter in force. This self-evident proposition establishes the fact that the socialist system of production must be the inevitable result of the triumph of the proletariat.

Even if it were not consciously to use its supremacy in the State to recover possession of the machinery of production, and to replace the capitalist with the socialist system, it would be compelled to do so by the logic of events, although in that case the result would not be obtained without committing many mistakes, incurring much sacifice, and squandering much time and energy. The end of it all will be the socialist system of production. Its triumph is unavoidable just as soon as that of the proletariat itself has become unavoidable.

## A WORD FOR THE IMMIGRANT

Once before, when considering the unfavorable opinion that, no doubt having his eyes on the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" personnel, the Social Democratic member of the Reichstag Legien expressed upon the emigrants of Europe to America, the Daily People took occasion to point out the injustice done to our immigrants by such sweeping condemnation. The case of the United States Senator Lorimer furnishes the latest opportunity to come back upon the subject.

There are two sets of pasteboard speeches that our Republican and Democratic politicians make on immigration. One set contradicts the other. Each is used according as the maggot may happen to bite the speechmaker. On this subject it happens as on the subject of taxes. When Labor organizes itself to elect its own representatives, the politicians look sneeringly down and ask :"How dare you aspire to rule; you don't pay the taxes." When the politician wishes to ingratiate himself with the "Labor vote" in favor of some scheme whereby to ease his class of the taxes it pays, then he smirks up to the workers with the words: "Upon Labor lies the burden of taxation; vote for me that I may lighten your burden." Similarly in the matter of immigration. When the object is to conceal some native depravity, the politician raves against immigration as a thing that "is dragging down" the country; when the immigrant's vote is wanted, then the cue is to laud immigration to the skies. Which of the two lines of oratory is false, and which true?

Upon the usefulness of immigration, in the present as in the past, it should be superfluous to enlarge. Without the immigrant the country would have halted in its progress. That sociologic fact is too well established, and has been too often dealt with in these columns to need repetition. What has not yet been sufficiently dwelt upon is the seemingly incredible fact that, to a very perceptible extent, not the immigrant drags down the country, but the country (through leading representatives) drags down the immigrant.

It may not be to the immigrant's credit to say that at his "native heath" he thinks of America as the sublimation of all that is lofty. Whether it be to his credit or not, the fact remains that such is the average immigrant's conception of things. It is in pursuit of such high ideals, and animated by them, that the average immigrant "pulls up stakes" at home, crosses the ocean, and lands upon our shores. It does not take long before his ideal is shattered. The shatterer is the native of distinction.

Not quite seven years ago, the contest in the House of Representatives, over the seat of an incumbent from a mining district of Pennsylvania, brought forth a mass of documentary evidence convicting the incumbent of having bought the votes of Italian laborers by the droves. The affiants swore to the length of their residence in the country. Hundreds of them had been here less than one year, some only a couple of months, none the requisite five. They swore they received the money and voted, because the candidate whom they took to be a representative American, a man of wealth and position, told them "it was all right." Other instances of this sort, and innumerable ones of kindred nature will recur to any one at all informed upon events. Needless to say that in all such instances the immigrant is disillusioned. Obvious are the consequences.

Such is the foulness of our untrammeled capitalism, as so conspicuously illustrated in Senator Lorimer's case, that the corruption filters down to the immigrant. A possible element of "new blood," the immigrant is decomposed speedily upon his arrival. Brought face to face with native depravity, in high places, he, not infrequently, Ah Sin-like outstrips his corrupter.

Before the immigrant can be fairly charged with "dragging down" the country, the native in high places must be convicted of dragging down the immigrant.

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The proletariat is bound to use its triumph for the abolition of its own exploitation, and that it can never accomplish without establishing the Socialist Republic. The economic and political development itself, noticeable to-day in the large capitalist undertakings—the combinations, syndicates and trusts—point the proletariat the path to Socialism and push it in that direction.

This stage of economic development which we have reached is certain to render abortive all attempts the proletariat of any country may make to move in a different direction, in case it should be disinclined to adopt the Socialist system of production.

## THE WORKERS

### Generously Support the Press of Their Enemies, the Employers.

It is absolutely indisputable, positively undeniable, that the position occupied, power wielded, and incomes derived, by the whole of the press of this State depend, either directly or indirectly, upon the assistance, toleration, and support of the great toiling masses.

Yet it is said that the workers are intolerant and selfish.

Surely there is nothing more needed to prove this to be a heavy, old lie than the fact that the toilers tolerate and even support that portion of the country press which fawns on, then flatters, crawls before, cringes to, and caters for the sweater and tyrant, and which follows the lead of the broadsheets of Capitalism, and clamors and cries for the jailing of oppressed workingmen who dare to demand the right to protect themselves against tyrannical taskmasters.

By the beard of Mahomet, the workers are not very intolerant or selfish, neither are they wrathful or vindictive; they are, on the contrary, slow to anger and very long-suffering. Methinks they are far, far too forgiving and generous, or long ere this they would have dealt with some of those unprincipled proprietors and country editors.

Those obedient flunkeys of Fat, whose bed and bread is paid for with the workers' pennies, are like wild dogs that bite the hand that fed them. They would, if they could, deprive the worker of every right and privilege; they would deny him his manhood, destroy his independencev, and deliver him bound, body and soul, into the cormorant claws of the capitalist combine.

These pitiable pen-pushers and hysterical hypocrites who fill the columns of the country slobber sheets with despicable lying assertions, would soon make of the workingman a subservient, submissive slave, which is their Fat Master's idea of what the worker should and shall be.

For many many years these sycophantic paper men have been batting on a nice, soft, velvety wicket, while the toilers have been playing the game with their eyes shut; but the long innings are now drawing to a close. The day is not far distant when the umpire—the People—will cry "Out"; for the workers will take the field with their eyes open.

In the meantime, support the Revolutionary Socialist Press.

## MAMMONISM

### The Religion of Plutocracy—The Dollar Its God.

So overmastering is the influence of the modern Empire of the Money Power that it overrules religion itself, which men declare to be the supreme guide of their conduct. Our civilization professing the principles of love, returning good for evil, and self-sacrifice, presents in reality a policy, within and without, which reverses these doctrines in practice.

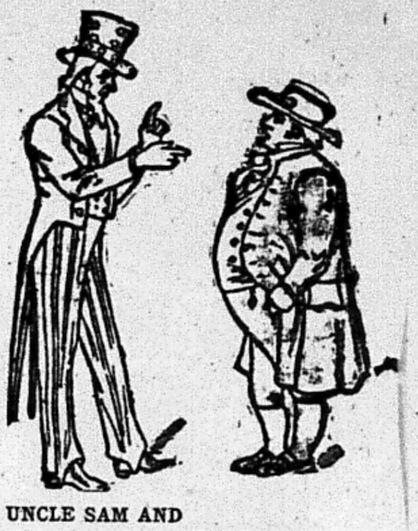
To the ignorant barbarian it comes not as the white-robed evangel of love and peace, and good will, but as the pedler of gin and calicoes, and it forces its way through dark continents, not by the irresistible power of the Gospel, but by the free use of gunpowder.

That the Money Power, not the Christian Church, is the ruler of the world was shown, for instance, when the Christian nation of Great Britain, in order to make a market for its opium, compelled the heathen Chinese at the cannon's mouth to become opium eaters against their own most strenuous entreaties.

It was shown again when Christian France and England joined forces with the pagan government of China to put down the Taiping rebellion, which was a Christian movement, and, but that it was so snuffed out, would have put China in the ranks of Christian nations.

In its internal administration the Money Power divides each nation into two tribes, rich and poor. These halves pretend to be brothers, but in violation of every rule of brotherhood, one lives in luxury and superfluity at the cost of compelling the other to live in the slums and in destitution.

War was the trade of the Roman; trade is the war of the Money Power. The Roman sought to achieve his universal dominion by slaughtering his enemies in battles, the Money Power for the same end kills its "brothers" by its bargains in wage-contracts and combination of prices for bread.—**Henry Demarest Lloyd.**



## UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Here's a judge down in Virginia declares that trade unions are treasonable; that they violate the land's fundamental principle of freedom; that they restrict their membership from hiring themselves out at whatever wages they please; that, consequently, they ought to be smashed. What's the matter with the fellow? Is he a jackass?

UNCLE SAM—No, he is not a jackass; he is simply a hired man of the capitalist class, put there by the capitalist class of labor fleecers and the labor fakirs who act as lieutenants of the capitalist class to twist the Law so as to get Labor always on the hip, and to blind its eyes with the dust of freedom.

B. J.—In what way?

U. S.—You will admit that to prevent a man from selling his vote is a restriction of his freedom?

B. J.—That it is.

U. S.—And you will admit that it is proper to put that restriction upon him lest the suffrage be utterly demoralized?

B. J.—I see that.

U. S.—Accordingly: a "restriction of freedom" is not in itself wrong. It may be perfectly right. If by such restriction the welfare of the commonwealth is preserved the restriction is beneficial.

B. J.—I see that.

U. S.—Accordingly, the question to be considered in each case is not the abstract question of freedom or slavery, but the concrete question, whether a specific action is good or bad. If it is good, then to restrict it is wrong, is to interfere with freedom; if it is bad, then the restriction of it is right, because freedom aims at the happiness of the masses, no act that would interefere with that promotes freedom.

B. J. nods assent.

U. S.—Now, then, test the action of a bona fide Trades Union by that principle. Do you not see that if one man is willing to work for lower wages than others he thereby lowers the happiness of all? If that one man chooses to cut off his own nose no one might interfere. But if the cutting off his own nose would compel others to do likewise, then his operation ceases to be his private business, and becomes the business of all others. Ain't it?

B. J.—Yes, by Jove. But why, then, is that judge so dead set against it?

U. S.—For the reason that I have already given you. He is not deciding an abstract question of freedom. He pretends to; but that is only swindle. What he is deciding is a concrete question of happiness.

B. J.—Why, then he should not be against it, but for it.

U. S.—Not so. He is a capitalist official. He therefore interprets things from the standpoint of capitalist interests. The actions of these unions would cause them to receive higher wages. Now where do wages come from?

B. J.—They come from the product of labor.

U. S.—And where do the profits of the capitalist come from?

B. J.—Also from the product of labor.

U. S.—Does it not, then, follow that the higher the wages of the working people, the lower must be the profits of the idle capitalist class?

B. J. (striking his forehead)—That's so!

U. S.—Now you will understand why that judge decides as he does. He is deciding in the interest of the class that he represents—the capitalist class. The interests of that class are to demoralize the working class so as to keep from them ever larger slices of the workers' product. Hence he declares that the conduct of these Unions is repugnant to freedom; and so it is—to the freedom of his fleecing class of capitalists.

B. J.—But that's horrible.

U. S.—So it is; and won't be otherwise until the workingmen kick these capitalists out of the public offices, and elect the Socialist Labor Party. Then freedom will be interpreted the other way, the right way.

**The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.**

# CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

### THE PEOPLE PRYING THEM LOOSE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—With the assistance of Olsson and others we succeeded in landing 21 subs during the past week. Two of these are for the Jewish Party organ, one for the German, and the rest for the Daily and Weekly People. Two street meetings were held on the corner of 12th street and Pacific avenue. Olsson opened both with a short talk. While we had a good audience at each meeting the sale of literature was only fair; 65 special issues of the Daily People were sold, and 14 pamphlets.

Two more street meetings will be held during the coming week, and we hope our literature sales will be much better.

Three new members were added to Section Tacoma at the last meeting, and another will be taken in at the next.

The wage slaves in the Northern Pacific Railway shops at South Tacoma are getting a good taste of "Prosperity" just now. Some two hundred have been laid off, while those at work are only putting in 5 days a week.

Religious hypocrites are used by the company during the noon hour to chloroform the minds of these poor slaves into submissiveness and contentment while they are suffering under the yoke of capitalism and wage slavery. But the boys in the shops are catching on to these gentry, and a good number of them are now steady readers of the Weekly People.

Another week's work will be put in in Tacoma, and with the actives all hammering away a good batch of subs is assured.

Chas. Pierson.

Tacoma, Wash., July 15.

### WAY PAVED FOR RIFLE DIET.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—There has been much indignation expressed in "labor circles" here over the threatened action of Governor Gillette, to send troops into the city to stop the prizefight. While this event has passed into history, the important significance of it has been totally overlooked.

Governor Gillette acted wholly within his rights, and could legally have sent troops into the city, even over the protest of the mayor and chief of police. The law which gave him the right was passed by the last legislature, without disturbing the "guardians of labor's interests" from their worthy activities in resenting the Japs. Section 1917, political code of California, declares that the governor may send troops at the request of the mayor of a city, and withholds his right or initiative in the matter. This has been amended to give the governor the right to send troops, whenever the Governor is satisfied that the execution of civil or criminal process has been forcibly resisted in any county or city . . . or that the officers of said city . . . are unable or have failed for any reason to enforce the laws. He may declare the city . . . to be in a state of insurrection, and may thereupon order into the service of the state such number of the national guard, etc., etc. The Governor may, at any time thereafter, revoke the proclamation of insurrection, etc., etc."

In the event, let us say, of a car strike in any California city, if the mayor of said city refuses to allow the car company the use of the police department to break the strike, the governor then has the right to conclude that the law is not being upheld, and may forthwith send troops into that city. The railroad and other corporations whose servants frame the laws of this state evidently believe in centralization of power. It is easier for them to own a governor than the municipal officers of every city, and all that is necessary is to invest the governor with such power as will take precedence over the power of the municipalities.

This is the purpose of section 1917, political code of the State of California, as amended in 1910.

Sidney Armer.

Berkeley, Calif., July 14.

### AN "UNCOMPROMISING" SOCIALIST."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Hamilton Herald of July 15 says editorially:

"Jimmy Simpson of Toronto, the Socialist agitator and politician, being now a member of the Dominion technical educational commission, traveled from Toronto to Ottawa yesterday in a private car. We venture to predict that when James returns from his travels his Socialism will be of a less radical and uncompromising type than it has been."

This Simpson is a member of the so-called Socialist party of Canada. He ran for president of the Trades and Labor Congress but was defeated. He is a spare sky-pilot, and also a temperance spieler. The "Herald" is anti-Socialist and it boosts Jimmy as "uncompromising" knowing very well that is not the case, and probably in the near future he will be hailed as a man who has seen the error of his uncompromisingness, and has become more up-to-date. The "Herald" could say that of him now, but I suppose the opportune moment has not yet arrived to "swat" Socialism.

H. Simpson.

Hamilton, Ont., July 15.

### PROTEST AT THE LITTLE THINGS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The most remarkable thing about the recent Johnson-Jeffries fight is the protests against it on account of its brutality, mainly from preachers and sentimentalists, who are always looking at these little things with miscroscopes, and who look at the maiming of the wage-slaves with blindfolded eyes.

Johnson made $100,000 in less than six months, and is to-day happy and in good health, without any of the ailments which afflict the wage slaves. It would take a wage slave getting $1,000 per annum 100 years to earn $100,000; and as for the average wage slave at $500 per annum, it would take him 200 years to earn $100,000. In the case of child labor, the time necessary to earn this amount would run up from 300 to 500 years.

There is more brutal cruelty in wage slavery, with its broken bones, amputated limbs, cuts, bruises and violent deaths, than in all the prize fights put together. For brutal ferocity, all the prize fights and football games put together cannot compare to the Cherry, Ill., mine disaster. With all the Cherry brutality, how many of the preachers and reformers protested, how many appealed to their respective State Governors to end this brutal, wasteful sacrifice of human life?

I may safely say, not one!

This shows that the working class has nothing to expect from these social tinkers and reformers, neither are they necessary to the working class movement. If the wage slaves wish to abolish these brutal conditions they must organize on the political and industrial field in the Socialist Labor Party for the overthrow of the capitalist political state, and in the bona fide Industrial Workers of the World to resist the encroachments of the capitalist class, to shorten the hours of labor, raise wages, or secure a general improvement of the conditions of the working class while it is marching on to its emancipation.

Slave No. 5.

Hamilton, Ont., July 8.

### I'M-A-BUMS IN DULUTH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A contingent of the I'm-a-Bums has arrived here and has proceeded in its usual bombastic and noisy manner to organize a Local, No. 64, they call it. The leaders are three in number, viz: Germain, Neff and McCarty. In holding their farces, they proceed in the usual fakirish fashion. "Hallelujah" bum songs and other sickening screeches are shouted. Everything in sight is roundly abused, the Starvation Army, A. F. of L., the Japs, employment sharks, etc. Then the audience is exhorted to join the Bums, at the rate of fifty cents per month dues. A more disgraceful set than these wretches it is hard to imagine.

Last evening an innocent bystander who was somewhat posted on Labor matters, produced a copy of the Weekly People having an account of the I. W. W. organization's victory in Detroit. Then the heathen raged; the vials of his wrath were poured upon the head of that "wicked owner of The People, Daniel De Leon," who, by the way, "owned 400 shares of stock in the paper," and similar statements were flung about.

Evidently someone had been passing around Wilson's Address among the faithful, and Wilson was held up to public execration as being a traitor to the yunion because he accepted a position of trusty in the Spokane Jail. The second in command, Neff, got up and denounced the Weekly People as a "dirty lying sheet, which only skunks read." This torrent of foul abuse lasted for five full minutes till his steam ran low. Then the innocent bystander got on the box and calmly and coolly urged his hearers to suspend judgment till they heard all about the other side. And they could not refute him.

This is a choice sample of I'm-a-Bummism. The whole game can be seen through by any intelligent man. The Socialist Labor Party, in exposing this bunch of contemptible impostors and frauds, is doing a valuable work.

Alex. Ramsay.

Duluth, Minn., July 5.

### AN AMPLIFICATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the Weekly People of June 11 Henry Kuhn writes of the S. L. P. vs. the S. P. In giving the career of the S. P. he leaves out one of the most important features. He mentioned only two wings of the S. P., the "Volkszeitung" and the Debs Social Democracy.

The most important feature in the career of the S. P. is the "Appeal to Reason," formerly the "Coming Nation." It is true that at the time of these three fusing the "Volkszeitung" and Debs Democracy were both organized, while the readers of the "Appeal to Reason" were not. Yet these readers were larger in number and covered a greater scope of country. These readers had no connection with the Debs Democracy or the "Volkszeitung." Previous to this fusion the "Appeal to Reason" or rather the "Coming Nation," had established a colony in Tennessee, called the Ruskin Colony. The "Coming Nation" was moved from Greensburg, Ind., to this colony. Every student knows it sudden birth, its short life and equally sudden death.

As they wanted "Socialism now," and their colony that was to deliver Socialism to-morrow had burst, all the "Appeal to Reason" readers tumbled head over heels into the fusionated S. P. They thought if they couldn't colonize Socialism, they could vote it. In my travels I have met several of these old colonists. They were a frightful motley of reformers. The colony had a crank for every cranky notion. Wayland deserted the colony to its fate of confusion. He afterwards started the "Appeal to Reason," of which he is now editor. His colonization having failed, he worked his vast number of subscribers from a frenzy of colonization to a frenzy of ballots. And now it seems he's working them to a "frazzle."

The number of readers of the "Appeal to Reason" is larger than generally supposed. Though very confused, they are all enthused. Many of them seem to look upon this paper as a second edition of Moses. I find that in the states of the Mississippi valley the S. P. locals are nearly all composed of "Appeal to Reason" readers. The saddest feature is that the leaders in these locals are generally void of economic knowledge, and always imagine themselves very wise. From contact I find this element to figure the most in the S. P.

Charles Sherwin.

Memphis, Tenn., July 5.

### MILWAUKEE S. D. P. SHOWING UP ITSELF.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The calibre of the Milwaukee Social Democrats has again been shown by three of their Aldermen during a session of the Common Council.

The S. D. P. administration has had some trouble in the disposal of its city bonds at four per cent. Some of the trade unions throughout the country, after they saw the predicament the Administration was in, expressed their willingness to buy some of these bonds. One of these unions was a machinists' union (Manhattan Lodge No. 7), of New York city. In a letter to Mayor Seidel and the Common Council, this union lauded the new administration, and referred to past administrations and Common Councils as "grafters" and "graft administrations"; this letter is embodied in the proceedings of the Common Council.

During the recent meeting of the Council Alderman Joe Carney (Democrat) made a motion to expunge from the proceedings of the Common Council the terms "grafter" and "graft administration," applied by the Manhattan Machinists' Union to past Milwaukee administrations.

Carney is a smooth labor fakir, and he may have felt hurt when the term grafter was applied. He is one of the best capitalist tools in the Council. His motion was defeated. But three S. D. P. Aldermen voted for the motion put by Carney: Reisse, Mikkelson, and L. Arnold, the latter having already served some years as Alderman.

It is thus very noticeable that some S. P. Aldermen are already victims of "parliamentarism." The action of the three Aldermen not only throws a light upon them, but also upon the members of the ward branches that nominated them for office. These ward branches, again, represent the whole Milwaukee S. D. P.

Even Berger, in an editorial in the Social Democratic Herald of June 9, admits that even "some of the Aldermen have lost their Socialist class consciousness—if they ever had any." While Berger confesses that much, he may as well confess that some—such as Mikkelson, etc.—never had any class consciousness.

It is a good thing that the S. D. P. succeeded in this town, for already they are a mass of contradictions. If ever the true calibre of the S. D. P. was shown, it is being done here, by their actions.

Berger is being put in a queer position. He must try to be a Socialist, but will be forced to admit the failure of his tactics.

By the way, the prices of commodities are just as high now as they were before the S. D. P. captured the city, despite their talk of reducing high prices.

Albert Schnabel.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 6.

### STRAY LIGHTS ON THE "CONGRESS."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For the last year or more we have heard the question asked on all sides and from all quarters, "What is the matter with the Socialist party?"

Different opinions were given and a great many medicines were prescribed and taken by the poor old patient from time to time, as well as having a few surgical operations performed on her in different states. Still the patient grew weaker, so that it was necessary to call a consultation or congress of Socialist doctors and medicine men, who met in Chicago on the 15th of last May. A great many doctors were present as well as a "provoker" or two, and the trouble with the patient was gone over and discussed for six days. Through the courtesy of some of the doctors the writer was permitted to attend the sessions of the congress for three days, and I will say that the man or woman that did not attend them missed the treat of his or her life, as it is safe to say that it was the best entertainment that has ever been pulled off in Chicago in many years.

The doctors, of course, examined and overhauled the old Socialist party patient and admitted that the poor old thing was in bad shape and should have her "immediate" demands attended to right away. A patent medicine doctor from Massachusetts opened the congress, and called on the doctors present to state their opinion of the patient as to what ailed her and how she could be recovered and gotten on her feet. A doctor from the state of Washington took the floor and said the Socialist party was suffering for more craft unionism, and "To hell with the I. W. W."

The other doctors applauded this, and threw off their coats and gave remedies good, bad and indifferent for an hour or more. A doctor from New York said that there were too many empty phrases used by the Socialist party, such as "Workers of all countries unite," etc., when in reality Marx only meant that the workers should unite in the union of their craft and the party of their class. He said that if this was made plain to the workers, "What's the matter with the Socialist party?" would be heard no more.

A man from Montana, who was not a full fledged doctor but who said he came to take notes, averred that the old Socialist party craft was top heavy; that the captains and pilots were so thick on the after deck that they were climbing the rigging, which caused a wobbling, and he said there were so many officers and pilots in the after-cabin that their legs stuck out through the windows. He said that the deck hands, whose only mission was to pay dues and assessments, were deserting so rapidly that very soon there would be nothing left aboard the old craft, but captains and pilots. He said that that was what ailed the Socialist party. This man got such a cold reception from the doctors that he was declared out of order by the chair. But a prominent doctor from Milwaukee, who had also acted as a pilot in the past, said that the Socialist party was suffering for nourishment of the right kind; that there was too much gush about class struggle and co-operative commonwealth; that the proper thing to do, he said, was to use all possible means to take the old craft to the municipal flesh pot immediately, then your captains and pilots won't have to depend on deck hands for their rations as at present. Stand for a "city beautiful," "fair returns on investments," and a "lowering of taxes," and the business men will see that you not only eat regularly, but that the pie has plenty of filling in it. This doctor was applauded for three minutes, and one old pilot, who has seen considerable service, was heard to say "The blessings of God on your head."

The Socialist captains and pilots felt good natured and happy; the doctors had prescribed different medicines for the party, most of it to be taken before eating. But the speech which caused the most trouble in the congress was made by a doctor of law from Chicago. In fact he spoke in a way which "provoked" everybody, and some of the respectable captains and pilots said he should be put out, as he was a professional provoker. He had the nerve to call a Socialist party pilot from the state of New Jersey a "grafter." He said he was drawing salary and expenses from the deck hands, when he was selling them gold brick stock and bonds, which were floated by a New York promoter. One doctor said it was a dirty shame to "provoke" and disturb a harmonious meeting with such charges; that even though the deck hands were swindled on some gold brick stock they had the consolation of knowing that the money went to a comrade and member in good standing in the party.

But the best work was not done by the congress as a whole but in a private meeting after the congress adjourned. The owners and editors of "Socialist" papers got together and asked the question, "Is there anything the matter with our papers?" An editor from New York, said: "Yes." Some of the Socialist papers published to-day, he said, were responsible for the horrible condition of the Socialist party. He said they gave space to every knocker and kicker from Maine to California; that every Socialist paper which ran an open forum column had starvation, bankruptcy and suspension staring it in the face, while such papers as the "Appeal to Reason," the Milwaukee "Herald," and "Wilshire's," which never gave an inch of space to kicks, were able to keep their heads above water and make a little money. He said that party matters could be discussed in the papers, but none but boosters should be given the floor. Those views were thoroughly endorsed by all owners and editors of Socialist papers who were present. And that they put those ideas in practice was shown by the fact that not a kicker has shown his nose in the Chicago Socialist since the "congress" adjourned, so that it is impossible to tell how the medicine prescribed worked on the poor old patient, as none but favorable bulletins were sent out by the doctors from the bedside. But in all fairness it must be said that if the deckhands want to go into muckraking or bellyaching in the future, they can go into the forecastle, or lower decks and kick to their heart's content.

So there you are.

W. J. McSweeney.

Chicago, Ill., July 6.

### EXPERIENCES IN THE STEERAGE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Having crossed the ocean a number of times as steerage passenger, I have made experiences which were anything but pleasant. On my last trip and also three years ago I made the voyage on the Holland-American line. The treatment of the steerage passengers was simply shameful, and one wonders how things like it can go on for years without a remedy.

On boarding the ship at Antwerp we had first to pass the "doctor." From the way he acted one would take him for a veterinarian rather than a physician. In his eye examination he used the instrument in a manner which made the examination actually a torture. If anyone had any disease, its transmission was very probable, as I hardly saw him cleaning the instrument once during examinations.

I have traveled to and from all the ports of Europe, but never did I find such disregard for the well-being of the third class passengers as on the Red Star Line, although it is they who bring the company its biggest profits. On no line do so many passengers die in passage as on this line, and the papers print the simple laconic item, "Mrs. So-and-So died, leaving five children," or "Mr. Such-a-One passed away this morning."

Sea-sickness is a matter of short duration, provided the proper food is furnished, which isn't done; and if one hasn't any money to buy himself eatables, he must either starve or force himself to swallow the inferior fare. I personally lived for five days on lunch which I purchased at Antwerp. When that came to an end and I was compelled to partake of the regular "grub," it made me so sick I thought I was going to die.

There is hardly anything fit to eat Bread, baked from inferior and mouldy flour, soup which is a poor second cousin to dirty water, meat more like sole-leather than flesh—to eat that stuff for ten daps is a trial for the strongest stomach. The only eatable artice is potatoes. Lucky is he who has some money to buy himself some extras. For such service one has to pay $40, besides that there is a per capita tax of $4.

Formerly the German lines also left much to be desired, but lately a great improvement has taken place there. It is about time some other lines followed suit.

Mrs. Henrietta G. Precht.

New York, July 14.

# LETTER-BOX

## OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

**W. J. K., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**—Flower was the Democratic Governor who early in 1892 signed the 10-hour railroad bill, and who a few months later poured the militia of the State into Buffalo against the switchmen who struck to enforce the law which the railroads were violating.

**C. K., SAN JOSE, CALIF.**—Since you understand French—Koch, "Tableau des Revlutions" would be the best work to read. It virtually is a condensation of the history of Europe down to the 18th Century.

**S. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.**—The report of the Senate Committee to investigate prices is utterly unreliable. First of all the leading spirits on the Committee have an interest in shielding the tariff and throwing the blame on the farmer. In the second place, these same spirits realize that they cannot take the gold argument with safety. Were they to take up the argument about the depreciation of the value of gold, then they would have to make the Socialist argument of Exchange Value—a perilous argument to capitalism. The campaign of 1896 compelled the capitalists to make the argument, hence that campaign was really the most dangerous to capitalism. On the one side the Bryan free coinagists attacked the ethics of capitalism; on the other side, the top-capitalists gave up their bogus science and fled for refuge to Socialist economics against the economic absurdity of Bryanism.—Next question next week.

**"READER," PROVIDENCE, R. I.**—The St. John-Walsh-Trautman-Foote-Wilson-Heslewood, etc., concern has no more "Industrialism" in it than there is art in a pig's tail. Does the concern demand the abolition of capitalism?—So does more than one craft Union, here and abroad. Does the concern advocate physical force only?—So does Anarchy. A characteristic of Industrial Unionism is its form of organization—the Local Industrial Union (determined by the output of a variety of trades), and made up of branches which, in turn, are determined by the tools used. The above named concern does not organize on these lines; it throws all trades promiscuously together; its spokesmen know nothing of "Industrialism," or, if they ever knew have given it up and are working for cash. Most of them act like Indians who have found a watch.

**E. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y.**—The statement, "Socialism is the remedy of the unsuccessful," frequently heard from Single Tax lips, is a statement that admirably exposes the bourgeois character of Single Tax mentality. According to the bourgeois there is no such thing as unmerited poverty. The poor are simply "unsuccessful." Roosevelt made that argument against Socialism and Jaures punctured the argument in exquisite style. He showed that "success" was no criterion. Some robbers are successful and others fail. The field may be free, but if the system is robbery it excludes the possibility of universal well being. The Single Taxer who uses the statement does not realize that he puts himself on a plane on which the statement can be turned against himself.

**R. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y.**—E. J. Foote, the Editor of the new I'm-a-bum paper, who announces that he will "beg, borrow or otherwise come dishonestly into possession of enough money" to keep up the paper, is a fit character for the job. He was arrested on the Pacific on a charge of raising money under false pretences. His picture appeared in the "Volkszeitung" along with other members of the Rogues Gallery whom the "Volkszeitung" took to its heart during the Spokane riots as sure protectors of Gompers' A. F. of L.

**J. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.**—Russia will not honor the passports of Jewish American citizens so long as the Jews sent to Congress or picked up by the Administration for office are people of the undignified type now sent to Congress, or "honored" by the Administration.

**B., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; H. H., SOLDIERS' HOME, CALIF.; E. J. H., PHILADELPHIA, PA; H. R., HAMTRAMCK, MICH.; W. E. McC., ST. PAUL, MINN.; J. M., CLEVELAND, O.; M. L. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; F. H., LONDON, ONT.; H. D. B., NEW YORK, N. Y.; F. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; H. R., NEW YORK, N. Y.; J. C., NEW YORK, N. Y.; A. L., CHICAGO, ILL.; H. B. S., HAMILTON, ONT.; S. S., NEW YORK, N. Y.; J. F., BROOKLYN, N. Y.**—Matter received.

### A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

**To comrades who keep a file of the documents issued by the Party we would announce that a few spare copies of the S. L. P. Report to the International Socialist Congress, Stuttgart, neatly printed and bound, may be had for 25 cents each.**

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Woman Under
- Socialism -

By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.

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# OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

**CANADIAN S. L. P.**, Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.**, the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

**NOTICE**—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 6 p. m.

### NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SPECIAL FUND.

Donations to the above fund started by the January session of the N. E. C. have been received as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| M. S., Schenectady, N. Y. .... | $ 12.00 |
| P. E. DeLee, Troy, N. Y. ...... | 20.00 |
| Section Cleveland, Ohio, per Kircher .................... | 92.50 |
| Henry Eisenach, Schenectady, N. Y. ....................... | 50.00 |
| Dr. Julius Hammer, New York, N. Y. (collection) .......... | 100.00 |
| Fred. Repschlager, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y. ...................... | 5.00 |
| Dr. J. D. DeShazer, Durango, Col. | 5.00 |
| Section Milwaukee, Wis., per Oberheu ..................... | 34.50 |
| Per Gillhaus: | |
| Frank Crossman, Seattle, Wash. ....................... | 2.50 |
| James Schlitt, Portland, Ore. | 2.50 |
| A. W. McLean, Eureka, Calif. | 5.00 |
| T. P. Lande, Eureka, Calif... | 5.00 |
| Abe Seavey, Eureka, Calif.. | 5.00 |
| A. Enos, Eureka, Calif....... | 5.00 |
| Section Newport News, Va. .. | 10.00 |
| Dr. E. Dorsey Downey, Portsmouth, Va. ................ | 5.00 |
| Dr. Lewis Bama, New York, N. Y. ....................... | 10.00 |
| Dr. A. Levine, New York, N. Y. | 10.00 |
| Total .................... | $379.00 |

Fraternally submitted,
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.

### CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

A regular meeting of the Connecticut S. E. C., Socialist Labor Party, was held at Headquarters, 34 Elm street, Hartford, on July 15, with Chas. Backofen of Rockville in the chair. Absent, Fred Lechner.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Communications: — From Section Rockville, sending $52.46 for Daily People fund, $6 for due stamps, and regarding seat of the S. E. C. From S. E. C., Massachusetts, regarding Arthur E. Reimer's tour through Connecticut. From Section Bridgeport, regarding State Secretary matters, nomination on the State ticket, sending $2.50 for Daily People fund, list of newly elected officers of the Section and regarding Arthur E. Reimer's tour. From National Secretary Paul Augustine, regarding Reimer's tour. From Section New Haven, sending $6.50 for Daily People fund, and voting blanks. From Section Mystic, sending list of newly elected officers, $6 for due stamps, regarding assessments, and Arthur E. Reimer's tour. From Section Hartford, sending $6 for due stamps and voting blanks.

Motion that the membership be assessed 25 cents per month during 6 months for the State campaign fund; in favor, 29; against, 12. For seat of the S. E. C., for Rockville, 2; for New Haven, 8.

Financial report, income $115.46; expenses $128.50; balance $48.31.

State Secretary Fred Fellermann reported that Reimer's tour through Connecticut was so far a success; further, he sent to all Sections the half yearly report and voting blanks.

Adjournment.

Frank Knotek, Rec. Secy.

ASSASSINATIONS
AND
SOCIALISM

From a Speech by August Bebel, Delivered at Berlin.

Translated from the German by BORIS REINSTEIN.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 28 City Hall Place, New York.

# HEAD OF THE COLUMN

### The Advance Guard Keeps Hammering Away at the Propaganda.

It seems sometimes that the greater the difficulties in propaganda work all the more determined is the genuine propagandist to overcome them. We know of any number, of otherwise good and loyal comrades, who having leisure time at their command make little or no effort to use it for the advancement of the Movement. Then, again, we have others with little or no time at their command, who manage, in some way, to do Something for the Cause.

Take, for instance, our dauntless Hoboken, N. J., propagandist, John Sweeney, who, despite tremendous drawbacks, keeps plugging away for subscribers. Here is a note received from him the other day:

"Inclosed find five dollars for sub. cards. There are some of us who can't call even one Sunday in the year our own, and having to work twelve to sixteen hours a day leaves little if any time to devote to the work of helping redeem our class from wage slavery. Still I find that I can now and then help drive a nail in the coffin of capitalism by getting a reader for the Weekly People. Get the Weekly People into the hands of workingmen and it will do the rest."

Comrade Hitchings of Fieldbrook, Cal., writes interestingly of a day's sub-getting tramp he made Sunday, July 10. He got two subscriptions but thinks he should have gotten more. He is by no means discouraged, however, and will try it again.

We think the comrade did very well. He Did get two subs, he had a good walk, and he added to his store of knowledge. Had each of our friends accomplished as much in that week the aggregate would have been considerable.

That is the problem: How to get mass action, instead of depending upon lone individuals here and there.

The Propaganda is the Thing, comrades.

Our readers will remember that a few weeks ago Comrade Pope, of Pecos, Texas, who had secured, in a sparsely settled territory, forty Weekly People readers in a month, offered to be one of a hundred comrades, to turn in 100 readers each by January 1, 1911. There have been no takers of the challenge.

Comrade Pope's undertaking may look too big to the individual member, so we would amend it by asking: how many S. L. P. sections will undertake to add 100 readers to the Weekly People by January 1 next?

Following is the Roll of Honor, names of those who sent two or more subscriptions during the week:

| | |
|---|---|
| T. M. Hitchings, Fieldbrook, Cal. .. | 2 |
| A. Gillhaus, Fields Landing, Cal. .. | 5 |
| L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. .. | 4 |
| G. Thibault, San Francisco, Cal. .. | 2 |
| S. L. P. Section, Denver, Colo. .... | 4 |
| T. H. Farren, Bridgeport, Conn. .. | 3 |
| F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. ...... | 12 |
| A. E. Reimer, on tour, Conn. ...... | 7 |
| W. T. Leach, Montreal, Can. ...... | 3 |
| A. Young, Chicago, Ill. ........... | 4 |
| J. C. Wiltshire, Fort Wayne, Ind. .. | 2 |
| G. A. Dreyer, Logansport, Ind. .. | 2 |
| J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky. ...... | 4 |
| F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass. ...... | 2 |
| C. H. Tobin, No. Attleboro, Mass. | 2 |
| H. Ulbricht, Saginaw, Mich. ...... | 2 |
| P. Riel, Minneapolis, Minn. ........ | 2 |
| W. E. McCue, St. Paul, Minn. ...... | 3 |
| J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo. ........ | 4 |
| G. Signarevitz, Brooklyn, N. Y. .... | 2 |
| J. P. Quinn, No. Tarrytown, N. Y. .. | 2 |
| L. F. Alrutz, Schenectady, N. Y. .. | 2 |
| F. Brown, Cleveland, O. .......... | 2 |
| A. Mullen, Philadelphia, Pa. ...... | 2 |
| G. B. Stanton, Port Allegany, Pa. | 2 |
| W. J. Kerns, Salt Lake City, Utah | 2 |
| P. Rissman, Raymond, Wash. .... | 2 |
| E. Norling, Pasco, Wash. .......... | 2 |
| C. Pierson, Tacoma, Wash. ...... | 18 |
| L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash. ........ | 3 |

### LABOR NEWS NOTES.

"The Pocket Bible" is going out well. Some readers think it the best yet of the Sue series. The work is in two volumes, price $1.00 per volume.

Comrade Kircher, of Cleveland, takes 200 sets of "The Pocket Bible." The 400 books made quite a good sized shipment.

By the way, if Kircher can sell 400 books, don't you think that you could sell one or two?

A new edition of the "Address on the Preamble of the I. W. W." is ready for delivery.

### BOSTON OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Speaker, A. E. Reimer.

WEDNESDAY, July 27, 8 p. m. Central Square, East Boston.

THURSDAY, July 28, 8 p. m. Pemberton Square.

FRIDAY, July 29, 8 p. m. Corner Spring and Chambers streets.

SATURDAY, July 30, 8 p. m. Corner of Clarendon and Tremont streets.

### KATZ'S TOUR IN OHIO.

Columbus—July 27 to 29.
Dayton—July 30 to 31.
Hamilton—August 1 to 2.
Cincinnati—August 3 to 12.

### PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following amounts were contributed to Section Philadelphia's fund to help pay for National Organizer Rudolph Katz's expenses: K. Georgewitch, $1.50; Chas. Veser, $1; Jas Erwin, 5c.; Literature Fund, $5; B. Haug, $1; J. Ryan, $1; Mr. Bolton, $2; G. Anton, $2; Mr. Gay, $1; L. Chun, $1; B. Haug, 50c.; Collection 8 and Parrish, $1.45.

### BENEFIT OUTING.

Section Allegheny County, Socialist Labor Party, will hold a benefit outing to assist the family of our late Comrade, Fracis Webber, at Wall avenue, Reis's Farm, Pitcairn, on SUNDAY, August 14. Tickets 50 cents.

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By mail, per 1,000 ..........$2.00
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| | |
|---|---|
| Weekly People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year.......................... | $1.00 |
| Daily People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year............................. | 3.50 |
| Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year | 1.50 |
| Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year | .50 |
| Volksfreund und Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 2416 East Ninth street, Cleveland, O., per year.......................... | 1.00 |
| Proletareets (Lettish Semi-Monthly), 2944 Washington St., (Roxbury), Boston, Mass., per year ................................ | 1.50 |
| Nepakarat (Hungarian Semi-weekly), 528 East Sixth street, N. Y., per year................. | 2.00 |

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading any of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not, as often the case, to the Labor News.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

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Facts vs. Fiction

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A LECTURE THAT EFFECTIVELY KNOCKS OUT THE CAPITALIST CLAIM THAT THE PLUNDER THEY TAKE FROM LABOR IS THE REWARD OF THEIR "DIRECTING ABILITY."

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Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light!

# UNDER SOUTHERN CROSS

### FLASHES OF EVENTS AS THEY UNROLL IN AUSTRALIA.

Recent "Labor" Victory Still the Topic of Conversation—Roman Catholic Political Machine Threatens Laborites—Sentences Remitted on Workingmen Jailed for Striking.

Burwood, New South Wales, June 4.—The recent "Labor" victory in Australia is still the enthralling topic here. The local press contains columns of controversies as to whether or not it was the result of a black Roman Catholic vote. Some deny that the "Catholic Press" guides the Catholics, or has the slightest influence. The following information is from the "Catholic Press" of May 12th, last:

Total number of shareholders 161 are made up as follows

| | |
|---|---|
| Bishops and Priests .. | 54 |
| Laymen .............. | 107 |

Board of Directors:—Right Rev. Monsignor O'Brien (chairman); Very Rev. Father Moynagh, P. P.; Rev. Father O'Gorman; F. N. Maloney; John Donedan, J. P.

Excerpt from editorial of same issue: "And now we would offer Labor a solemn word of warning. The League must avoid, as they would a viper, the candidate who is tainted with sectarianism. So far Labor has been free from them, but, like rats, finding 'Liberalism' sinking, they are casting their eyes in Labor's direction, hoping to find a safer asylum.

"If Labor tolerates them, and gives them the Labor ticket, then Labor signs its death warrant. We write this deliberately. The Catholic vote can be taken as easily as it is given. Only by selecting candidates of unblemished reputation—candidates independent of secret societies, Orange or Masonic—may Labor hope to look to the future with confidence."

The State elections take place in September. Premier Wade and McGowen the "Labor" "leader" in the State legislature, have already entered the arena through the daily press, and are saying unkind (and true) things about each other.

On May 16 the Wade cabinet decided to raise the "salaries" of school teachers and civil servants and the "wages" of the State Police. McGowen calls this bribery. Wade promises to pass a bill before the election called "Shopkeepers' Saturday Half-Holiday Bill."

Wade appointed a Royal Commission last year on this question. The commission reported in favor, the bill never materialized, but the approaching election makes it a "vital issue."

Wade has also promised a system of railroads to anywhere and everywhere to bring the farmers' produce to market. McGowen calls Wade a political pirate for stealing planks of the "Labor" platform which have been advocated by them for years and years. The warning of the Gracchi has been in vain for these reformers.

The Wade government on the same date decided to release some of the union men imprisoned for striking. W. M. Hughes (attorney-general in the Federal "Labor" government) presented a petition for the release of Hutton (Miners' Union), and Butler and O'Connor (Coal Handlers). Hughes did not petition for Bowling's release. These three were released next day, having served about four months of the eight months' sentence for advocating the continuation of a strike.

On petition presented by "Labor" member Edden, the government decided that Brennan, Burns, Lewis and Gray will be released in August, having then served six months of the eighteen months' sentence for "conspiracy," i. e., calling a strike. Bowling will be released after he has served one year of the two and a half years' sentence. John May, who was sentenced to two years for "riot" during the Broken Hill strike, was released right away, having served one year. Stokes, who got three years for "riot" during the same strike, will be released on December 31.

The various Australian States are pursuing an emigration policy, and 100 German emigrants arrived recently. The Jingo press is howling against such "undesirables." It transpired that on the S. S. Osterley, when between Suez and Colombo, these emigrants celebrated May Day by raising the red flag and singing the "Marseillaise," and other songs, while the other passengers (Britishers) retaliated by singing "God Save the King." Judging from recent events, the prayer was useless.

In Melbourne, it has been customary to have "Labor" members speak on the May Day platform, but this year they declined to do so. Bennett, the president of the May Day Committee, was expelled, as he said he could not be loyal to the "Labor" party by remaining on the committee, when the committee deliberately decided to eliminate the clause in the resolution, advocating conciliation and arbitration. Mottram said that as soon as the Labor party got a majority in Parliament they turned traitor to the May Day Celebrations. However, they have never been anything but decoy ducks and traitors to the working class. Katz said that on the Saturday prior to May Day, "Labor" members were "guzzling wine" at the Melbourne football ground, and yet they refused to turn up on May Day.

A resolution was passed, viewing the "Labor" party's action as a direct blow at the solidarity of the international working class movement.

R. Mackenzie.

### HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and they belong to no other political party.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members-at-large by signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, New York City.

DAILY PEOPLE

Readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE who would be in close and constant touch with the Socialist Movement should read the

DAILY PEOPLE

Official organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

The DAILY PEOPLE is published every day in the year, devoting space to news of the day as well as to news of especial interest to the working class.

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The new weekly South Slavonian organ of the S. L. P., is published at 4054 St. Clair avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Subscription Price $1 per Year

It behooves all comrades and sympathizers coming in contact with South Slavonian (Servians, Croatians, etc.), workingmen to call their attention to and solicit their subscription to the Radnicka Borba.

Sample copies free upon application.

Subscriptions may also be placed through the Weekly People, Box 1576, New York.

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# SAN FRANCISCO LETTER

### REGULAR REPUBLICAN MACHINE REPRESENTS S. P. R. R.

Laws Providing for Big Fees Make Revolutionary Ticket Impossible for the Time Being—Sailors Give Ten Thousand Dollars More for Striking Seamen of Great Lakes.

San Francisco, Cal., July 19.—The pot political is gradually beginning to boil all over the state. In the Republican ranks there is real fight on for the first time in years. The Insurgents are doing it. The Regulars (railroad machine) are booming Alden Anderson for the gubernatorial nomination. The Insurgents, known as the Lincoln-Roosevelt League, are straining every muscle to present Hiram Johnson with the honor. Besides which, Charlie Curry, erstwhile Secretary of State of California during the machine regime, is also running. It is difficult to understand his candidacy since he is as much a railroad politician as ever. Some say he is in the race to slash Johnson. San Francisco and the Bay Counties are supposed to be Johnson strongholds and as Curry is very popular there, the sayings of the wise brigade seem to be borne out. Here in California, as elsewhere, the Regular Republicans are the political expression of the big interests, in this case the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the Insurgents are the political reflex of the smaller capitalists. There are two more candidates for the Republican nomination, but they are merely self-advertising politicians who want to keep their names before the public.

The Democrats have only one candidate, Theodore Bell, one time Congressman and all-time candidate.

The Socialist party has also a candidate in the person of J. Stitt Wilson. Stitt is a sort of a cross between the now extinct Populist, the still extinct though rare Single Taxer, and the Christian Socialist (parlor variety). He wants to subdivide the large farms, wants the state to run a free legal bureau, wants state insurance for workingmen, etc., etc.

All nominations are made by the direct primary. Hence the "people" rule, providing, if they are a new political party, they can dig up the necessary cash in order that they may pay notary fees to get three per cent. of the voters to sign their petitions. The said voters must not have declared their intention to vote for any one else and must declare their intention to support the candidate named in the petition. About 12,000 such signatures are necessary to place a candidate in nomination. Further there is a filing fee which runs from $10 to $50. In round numbers it would cost $1,000 to put up a ticket. That lets the S. L. P. out—this time.

The American Chemical Society is meeting in this city and many papers of interest to chemists have been read. One paper, however, was of general interest to the public. This was read by H. E. Barnard, city chemist of Indianapolis. The use of benzoate of soda in foodstuffs formed the subject of the paper. Barnard aligned himself with Dr. Wiley in the stand that the preservative is an adulterant inimical to the health of the consumer.

At the conclusion of the reading of Barnard's paper, W. D. Bancroft, president of the society, made haste to state that the papers read by members were not binding as representing the views of the society, but were the individual views of those who read them. The society took no action on this matter.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific has forwarded another $10,000 to the striking seamen of the Great Lakes, making a total of $32,000 contributed to this cause.

A. R.

THE
DEVELOPMENT
OF
SOCIALISM
IN
GREAT BRITAIN

A Historic Economic Sketch of Affairs in Great Britain Down to the Present Time, Showing the Development of Industries, and of Capitalist and Labor Economic Organizations.

PRICE 5 CENTS.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 CITY HALL PLACE
NEW YORK.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

### SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

San Francisco, Cal., 49 Dubose avenue, Headquarters and reading room of Section San Francisco, Cal., Socialist Labor Party, Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, and Scandinavian Discussion Club at 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Headquarters of Section Portland, Oregon, S. L. P., and Scandinavian Labor Federation, 224½ Washington street, Rooms 1 and 2.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 2416 East 9th street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Section Providence meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 98 Weybosset street, Room 14, 8 p. m.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. P. Merquelin, Secretary, 1121 Myrtle avenue, Plainfield; W. J. Carroll, Financial Secretary, 1076 Bond street, Elizabeth.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Wash., Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 309. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Columbia Hall, 7th avenue between Pike and Union streets.

Section Tacoma, Wash., S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, Room 304, Wallace Building, 12th and A streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 487 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a regular business meeting the second Thursday evening of each month, at Federation Hall, corner Third and Wabasha streets.

Section Denver meets the second Thursday evening of each month at Hall, 209 Charles Building. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Section Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P. meets the third Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple, Room 3. Address of Literary Agent is Peter Riel, 2516 West 21st street.

Section Boston, Mass., meets every first and third Thursday in the month, at 8 p. m., at 694 Washington street. Discussions at every meeting. All sympathizers invited.

Section Passaic County, N. J., meets every first and third Thursday in the month at Feist's Hall, Prospect and Ellison streets, Paterson. Readers of the Party press are invited.

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